Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

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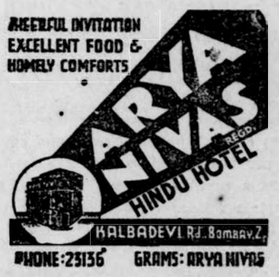
THE FIRST DOSE STOPS BURNING & GOING PUS
The MAQBOOL AGENCY
ROYAL HAIR DYE DEPOT
BOMBAY 3

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta · Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065



ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXVI NO. 8 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

India's Protest Against Nippon's Aggression

Jawahar's Advice To Boycott Japanese Goods

Appeal To Indians To Express Sympathy With China

TAGORE CONTRIBUTES Rs. 500 TO RELIEF FUND

ALLAHABAD, January 9.

In pursuance of the Congress President's appeal, "China Day" was observed here, this evening, by holding a public meeting, under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who explained the present international situation in its relation to India, and described the conflict that was going on all the world over between forces of Imperialism and Democracy.

Boycott Japanese Goods

Pandit Nehru expressed India's deep sympathy with the people of China and asked Indians to help China by boycotting Japanese goods and by sending financial help to sufferers in China.

Mr. Kailashnath Katju, Minister of Justice, U. P., Mr. Husain Zaheer, Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Foreign Department Secretary to the A. I. C. C., and Mr. Mohammad Farooqi also spoke.

Tagore's Contribution Of Rs. 500

At the conclusion of the meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru announced that Poet Tagore had sent a donation of Rs. 500 to the "China Fund".—A. P.

Significance Of Trouble In China To India

Time To Show Sympathy By Atleast Waging Economic War

In accordance with the instructions of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, mass meetings were held all over the city on Sunday to express India's sympathy with China in her fight against Japanese aggression and to assure the Chinese nation of India's solidarity with her.

Monies were collected in sealed boxes to help China in her brave and heroic struggle.

At a labour meeting at Lalbaug, dock and railway workers were urged not to load, unload or forward Japanese goods to foreign countries.

One remarkable feature of a meeting held at Popatwadi (Kalbadevi) under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. where Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai presided, was that a large number of children attended the meeting and listened to speeches till late at night.

Enthusiastic support was accorded by leaders who explained to the audience the A.I.C.C. resolution 'vis-a-vis' the Chinese struggle, and appealed to make the boycott against Japanese goods effective. In making such boycott effective, students of the schools and colleges aligned themselves with National demand.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, presiding over the meeting at Kalbadevi said that much insidious propaganda was being carried on by the Japanese agents to the effect that the present aggressive war in China was being waged by Japan to root out communism in that country and save it from Communist influence from Russia. It was also contented by Japan that due to such corroding influence, her Labour and Industry were in grave danger and that she had waged the war in self-defence.

Some time ago the speaker had also received some of those propagandist pamphlets and literature from the Japanese Consul in India and they sought to create a similar influence.

But nobody was going to be fooled by such platitudes, Mr. Bhulabhai added. He thought that if such influence as the Japanese thought was being spread, it could be removed by counter-propaganda. There was certainly no necessity for an armed invasion and, therefore, no justification for the same.

He then explained the terrible atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese army and navy on a helpless and defenceless nation and the brave fight put up by her.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FIGHT

The war going on in China had a greater significance to India than that fought in any other part of the world. China had a hoary past, almost synchronising with that of India. China was also one of the Buddhist civilisation centres, and her progress had almost kept pace with that of our own country.

For years together India had tried her best to conserve and keep alive the Chinese civilization and he thought that India's own accorded well with the spiritual soul of China.

Concluding, he said that if India were free she would have sent her own quota of reinforcements of army and navy to China to help her, and such help and assistance would have been a matter of pride and glory to India. But unfortunately, India could not have her own will in the present helpless condition. Indians could only send their sympathies to her and he thought even such genuine sympathies had their own value in shaping human thoughts and actions in world affairs.

WAGE ECONOMIC WAR.

Mr. Nagindas Master urged that within their own limitations they could help China to a great extent and that was by waging an economic war against that aggressive country and boycotting her goods in the Indian market.

Mr. Sunderdas Morarji suggested that the downtrodden nations should unite and put up a fight against Imperialism. After Mr. Gaupati Shanker Desai had described the woes of China in her present plight and appealed for help the meeting terminated.

BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS

Calcutta Observes "China Day"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The All-India China Day was observed to-day by holding public

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3)

FRONTIER'S EXPERIMENT

Joint Electorates With Reservation Of Seats In Local Bodies

PESHAWAR, January 8.

The Frontier Ministry is reported to have decided on the introduction of joint electorates in the local bodies throughout the Frontier Provinces with reservation of seats for the minorities.

In this connection it is learnt that all local bodies have been circularised and their opinion is invited by the Ministry with regard to the number of reserved seats for minority communities, on the assumption that the nominated 'bloc' does not exist. This step has been taken, it is gathered, with a view to revise wards to make the system of introducing joint electorate with reservation of seats feasible.—United Press.

KARACHI DOCK STRIKE ECHO

Ban On Bechar's Entry Into Port Trust Premises

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar, President of the Karachi Port Trust Labour Union and the Dock-Workers Union has, by a resolution adopted by the Karachi Port Trust last evening, been debarred from entering the wharf premises of the Port Trust, without the Chairman's permission for a period of 3 months

Mr. Bechar has further been threatened that if he disobeys this order, authorities will withdraw recognition to the Unions of which he is President.

Mr. Bechar, it is alleged, organised a strike of wharf labourers on December 28 and adopted "methods of Mussolini and his Black-Shirts" with the intention of intimidating ordinary labour.—United Press.

PARTY TO C. P. PREMIER

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

The Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier of the Central Provinces, who arrived in Bombay this morning on his way to Nagpur from Sholapur, was entertained at a tea-party at the Willingdon Club by Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand, to-day afternoon.

STOP PRESS

DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSED

SINGAPORE, Jan. 9.

A procession of 2,000 Chinese demonstrating in connection with "The China Day" in India, carrying banners and shouting anti-Japanese slogans was broken up by the police. Sixty arrests have been made It is believed that the trouble was inspired by Communists, as the leaders were wearing badges showing a clenched fist over China.

An official Communique announces that the police are instructed to prevent all unauthorised assemblies and disperse them, if they occur.—Reuter

MAJOR BATTLE IMMINENT.

HANKOW, Jan. 9.

Chinese and Japanese troops are busy concentrating for a major battle which is expected to give possession of the strategic railway junction of Hsuchow.—Reuter.

No Abuses In Business

Roosevelt Determined To Eliminate Handful Of 'Autocrats'

WASHINGTON, January 9.

In his speech at the Jackson Day Banquet, President Roosevelt castigated those who attempted to represent the Administration's attacks on minority abuses as attacks on all business and the whole system of private enterprise.

Illustrating the difference between operating companies and finance companies the President estimated that there were outstanding some thirteen milliard dollars of Electric Utility Securities, a substantial control of which was in the hands of owners of less than six hundred million. He believed that co-operative action of the overwhelming majority of businessmen and industrialists would eliminate these abuses, but against a handful who would fight to retain autocratic control, he was determined to fight and not let up until the inevitable day of victory.—Reuter.

U. S. WAGES AND HOURS BILL

Roosevelt & Governors In Conference: Opposition Vanishes

WASHINGTON, January 9.

The prospects of the passage of the Wages and Hours Bill have greatly improved as a result of a conference between President Roosevelt and the Governors of seven South-Eastern States, who were previously the Bill's chief opponents.

The Governors agreed to the principle "floor for wages, ceiling for hours" and received a safeguarding assurances in return.—Reuter.

S. African Union Astronomer's Revelations

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 8.

That the world had a narrow save on October 30 has just been revealed by the Union astronomer, Mr. Wood.

Towards the end of the month, observatories in South Africa and Germany observed a small planet shooting towards the earth at an enormous velocity.

The danger passed on October 30 when it was ascertained that a huge missile passed the earth at a distance of 4,00,000 miles which is the smallest margin astronomically and the narrowest escape the earth had within the period of astronomical observations.—Reuter.—

MANUFACTURE & SALE OF ARMS

French Official Decree Tightens Law

PARIS, January 8.

An Official Decree has been issued tightening the law relating to the manufacture and sale of Arms. Henceforward even the smallest part of a pistol and bullet will be subject to licence.

The decree is apparently due to the recent discovery of the Cagoulard Arms Cachew which revealed how easy it is to assemble a complete armoury without the knowledge of the authorities by purchasing separate parts from different manufacturers.—Reuter.

U. P. TO FOLLOW BIHAR

Sugar Control Board For Legislative Measures

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

The Bihar Sugar Control Board met this morning at the Secretariat under the Presidency of Dr. Mahmud, Minister for Education, Bihar Government.

The Board by 13 votes to one vote decided that the U. P. and Bihar Government should proceed on lines of the Act passed by the Bihar Legislative Assembly.

Should all sugar manufacturers be compelled to join the Sugar Syndicate? It is understood that this was the subject discussed at this afternoon's meeting of the Board. From talks had with the members of the Board, it is practically certain that the Board, by an overwhelming majority decided in favour of joining the syndicate.

The Board is not likely to conclude deliberations to-day.

Prominent among those present being the Premier, Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, and Mr. D. P. Khaitan of Calcutta.—United Press.

NARIMAN AT PRANTIJ

Unfurls Tri-Colour On Taluka Board Building

PRANTIJ, (By Mail).

Mr. K. F. Nariman visited Prantij on January 5. He was received at the station by prominent citizens, including the President and members of the Board, and was taken in procession through the town.

In the afternoon he was presented with a civic address in a beautiful silver casket and he unfurled the National Flag on the Taluka Board building.

Appealing to the members of the Board he impressed upon them the necessity of keeping in direct touch with the electorate by having sanitary rounds in their constituencies and paying particular attention to Harijan and illiterate peasantry. They should insist upon equal rights and privileges without discrimination to all citizens regardless of status, rank, position or community.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Mr. Nariman also addressed a meeting of students. He appealed to them to pay more attention to the building of moral character and not merely to devote themselves to academical attainments. They must have the courage of their convictions and must freely and fearlessly express their honest views regardless of personal consequences.

He then visited the Harijan quarters and appealed to them to get rid of inferiority complex and not to believe that they were in any way inferior to any other race or class. They were entitled to equal rights of citizenship and they must at all times fight for it.

Before leaving Mr. Nariman addressed a public meeting on the present political situation and performed the opening ceremony of a new veterinary hospital and dispensary.—United Press.

Rome-Rio De Janeiro Flight

ROME, Jan. 8.

Plans have been completed for Bruno Mussolini to participate in the Rome-Rio De Janeiro flight this month, comprising three high-speed machines.

Bruno's companion will be Lieutenant Mancinelli. The other 'planes will be piloted by Major Moscatelli and Major Bisco, the Duce's former flying instructor.

The route will be Rome, Dakar, Natal and Brazil flying in formation across the Sahara and the South Atlantic.—Reuter.

Natural Amphitheatre For Haripura Congress

Vithalnagar Springs Up On Tapti-Bank

PEASANTS CONTRIBUTE TO VILLAGERS' FREE KITCHEN

Move To Get Proceedings Broadcast Country-wide

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

VITHALNAGAR, Sunday.

One of the finest and biggest "cities" ever constructed by the Congress authorities is fast springing up on the left bank of the Tapti river, about twelve miles from the famous Bardoli. The bamboo city, which will be two miles long when completed, is to be the venue of the 51st session of the Indian National Congress. Gandhiji's trusted lieutenants are at work day and night since the last one month to make this session the ideal village session and thus give encouragement for the holding of the sessions in the future in the rural area alone.

Construction Work

About 200 Congress workers under the able guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have been entrusted with the different sections of the various departments of the Reception Committee and the construction will be complete days before the actual sessions, unlike in other places, where the plenary session has been held in recent times.

Special Features

Some of the special features of the Haripura session will be that everyone will be supplied with cow's milk; electricity will be supplied from a station, 32 miles away from Vithalnagar; food supplied will be prepared out of village industries products; water will be supplied in plenty from two wells dug in the Tapti river-bed.

Proceedings To Be Broadcast

And for the first time in the history of the Indian National Congress the proceedings of the sessions and the A.I.C.C. will be broadcast all over the country.

VILLAGE SESSION

Feeling that it was necessary that the Congress in future should get more and more into the rural area, it was suggested by Gandhiji just before the Faizpur session, that the plenary session should be held in a village. Faizpur, as an experiment was a great success and even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was doubtful about its success, expressed himself in favour of village sessions.

Now that the session is to be held in Gandhiji's own province, efforts are being made to show what an ideal village Congress session ought to be like and looking to the preparations already made, one feels confident that Gujarat will achieve its object.

When it was decided at Faizpur that the next session should be held in Gujarat, there was a regular competition among the different talukas in Kaira and Surat districts and deputations waited on Gandhiji to request him to select their taluka as the venue of the session. Gandhiji however ultimately decided in favour of Haripura in Bardoli taluka.

WHY HARIPURA WAS CHOSEN

Haripura was selected for several reasons, some of them being that most of the Haripura peasants, who were engaged in trade in South Africa, joined Gandhiji's army there to prove to the world the efficiency of his weapon of non-violence and non-co-operation; that they all courted jail when Gandhiji was little known to Indians as a whole; and that these villagers were the pioneers of a movement, which has to-day gained world-wide importance.

Then again, Haripura put up a brave fight during the last movements in India and though lands and property were confiscated, the people were undaunted. Haripura is one of the villages in Bardoli taluka, which under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1923 carried on the no-tax campaign to a successful end.

FREE LAND FOR CONGRESS

Haripura village itself is about two miles and a half away from the actual place, where the Congress session is to be held. Khadod village is between Haripura and Vithalnagar and is a bigger village, yet the Vithalnagar session is associated with Haripura, because of the above reasons and also

because all the land at present used for the session belongs to the Haripura peasants, who have given it to the Reception Committee for free use.

There are sixty houses in Haripura and a look at it makes one feel that one is in the suburbs of Bombay, excepting that there is no electricity and no watertaps. There are only one or two houses, which are one-storied. Most of the houses are two storied and are built on the most modern methods. It appears these houses were responsible for the increase in taxation in the Bardoli taluka, resulting in the "No-tax" campaign. The authorities were not aware that the good buildings were not the result of the income from the land in the taluka but income of a member of the family earned in South Africa.

HOW TO REACH HARIPURA

Of the 437 acres given for use to the Reception Committee, more than hundred acres belong to Muslims. The land is just on the left banks of the river Tapti and was selected as venue after Gandhiji inspected the place in May last. The nearest Railway station to Vithalnagar is Madhi, about eight miles away. The next nearest is Bardoli, twelve miles away. One could come from Kim also, but has to cross

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Ticket Collectors, Clerks, Cashier. Apply with four annas stamps F. A. Kina, Supdt., Subzimandi, Delhi. (9627)

Wanted Lady Doctor. Fully qualified Nurses. Midwife for Hospital. Outstation. Apply Box No. 9632, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited from influential and educated persons, preferably Deccanis, for the post of an Assistant Superintendent for our Bombay Office. Only persons capable of developing business need apply to the Superintendent, The Venus Ass. Co., Ltd., Post Box 212, Bombay. (9621)

Wanted an experienced Chief Executive Officer for the Haliyal Municipality on a pay of Rs. 45 to 70 p.m. according to their qualifications. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 5th of February, 1938. (Sd.) A. P. Desai, President, Municipality, Haliyal (N. Kanara) Haliyal, 1st January 1938. (7629)

Wanted—A whole-time Dentist for Balmokand Khatri High School, Amritsar. Eye and Nose Specialist preferred. Pay Rs. 40-50 according to qualifications. Apply sharp to: L. Bansi Dhar Kapoor, Guru Bazaar, Amritsar. (9628)

Wanted for six months, three Sanskrit-knowing Graduates for temporary posts of Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese translators Starting pay Rs. 70. Also a fast and accurate typist, starting pay Rs. 50. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Oriental Translator to Government, Secretariat, Bombay, not later than the 16th January, 1938, stating age (which must not be more than 25 years), birth-place, caste, etc. (7676)

Wanted Lady Teacher to conduct Industrial Class of Shraddhanand Mahilashram, Matunga, Bombay. Knowledge of Tailoring and handicraft essential. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications, age, terms to Secretary. (9624)

Wanted candidates for Free training in Telegraph, Station Master and Commercial classes under "Jubilee Year Scheme", Jubilee Prospectus on 5 annas. Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College, Bombay, 14. (9625)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A young lady, seeks a post of a shorthand typist or typist (experience of nearly 3 years), on a reasonable salary. Please write to (Miss) B. Antunes, 174, Carnac Rd., Bombay.

62. TO BE LET

To let immediately newly painted two storeyed building of 50 rooms and garages with electric lights at Souter Road, near Phiroz House, Agripada, Chawal Street. Apply Pathan or Essabhai Valimahomed and Co., 282|4, Vadgadi, Bombay, 3. (7612)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on own car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9634, "Bombay Chronicle".

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

To be let. In Devlali for all communities comfortable, airy and bright rooms with bath and separate kitchen, equipped with electric lights, sanitary arrangements and water taps and completely furnished with all household goods, furniture and crockery, opening out in the beautiful garden with clean wells at the very low rent of Rs. 20 per month only. Unique opportunity to all communities to take advantage of the salubrious climate of the famous Hill-Station of Devlali (1829 feet above sea-level). Apply to Hoosainibhai A. Tayab, (Devlali) and Datoo Manji Padamshi Surmwala, 280, Pala Galli, Bombay, No. 9. Telephone No. 25866. (R9649)

196. MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

After attending Twelfth International Homoeopathic Medical Congress held at Berlin and visiting America, Dr. K. L. Ray has returned to Bombay and resumed his practice. Fateh Manzil, New Queen's Road, 9 to 12 noon; Navsari Building, Fort, 3 to 6 p.m. (9648)

221. BIRTH CONTROL PATENTS

For many children or no children and allied sex troubles—Expert Medical advice and treatment at Birth Control Research Committee's Centre, 166A, Vincent Road, Dadar. (9646)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Smokers' Friend. A scientific preparation, perfectly harmless, positively stops craving for tobacco used in any form. Many Europeans, like Colonels, Majors, Civilians, Civil Surgeons, and Indian gentlemen have tried it successfully and given up smoking entirely. Price Rs. 2-4 with postage. Write to Messrs The Friends' Union, 67, Mashakganj, Lucknow, U. P., India. Agents wanted. (9629)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a building at Dadar Gokhale Road, (South). For plans, specifications and further particulars apply to Messrs. Contractor Kanga and Co., Architects & Civil Engineers, 116, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 9635.

Public Notices

THE OXY-CHLORIDE FLOORING PRODUCTS, LTD.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th January to 3rd February, 1938, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board,
A. FATAH,
Managing Director.
(9643)

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939, inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief up to 12 noon on the 1st March 1938.

Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) to the undersigned.

The Manager & Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.

C. T. TRIVEDI,
Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
D/ 5th January, 1938.
7352.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Building on Plot No. 1 Back Bay Reclamation for THE LALJI NARANJI MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had from the Office of the undersigned during office hours on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

Sealed tenders will be accepted upto 4-0 p.m. S.T. on 17th January, 1938.

The Owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
F.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
Chartered Architects.
34-38, Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
7675.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

VACANCIES exist in the Royal Indian Navy for Ordnance Artificers.

Applicants must be not more than 24 years old and have at least 3 years experience as a fitter. They will be required to pass a trade and medical test.

Conditions of service are as follows:—

Pay Rs. 35 p.m. rising by Rs. 5 p.m. each year to a maximum of Rs. 120; free rations; free issue of uniform with Kit upkeep allowance; 2 months leave p.a. on full pay. After entry, a period of about 2 years training will be given in Bombay.

Applicants must report in person between 10 a.m. & 1 p.m. on any day (except Sundays) before Tuesday 21st January 1938 to the Commanding Officer, H.M.I.S. "Dalhousie," H. M. I. Dockyard, Bombay, from whom further information regarding conditions of service may be obtained.

T. M. S. MILNE-HENDERSON,
Captain,
For Flag Officer Commanding,
Royal Indian Navy.
H. M. I. Dockyard,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1938.
7626.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR will put up for Public Auction, the lease of Plot No. 119 measuring about 2,191 sq. yds., and situated on Jamshedji Tata and Dinsha Watch Roads in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, on 12th January, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 25,000 in cash or in Government securities on the day previous to the date of auction. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Bombay, 18th December 1937.
7512.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The following plots will be put to Public Auction in this Office, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1938.

Scheme.	Estate or locality	Plot No.	Approximate area in square yds.	User
MUNICIPAL PLOT TO BE LEASED.				
Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.	At Pherozsha Mehta Road.	60	466	Unrestricted.
MUNICIPAL PLOT TO BE SOLD OUTRIGHT.				
Mahim Park Scheme.	Plot bearing New Survey No. 1554 part situated at the junction of 60 feet Road and Cadell Road with structure near the Mahim Bay.	221	700	Unrestricted.

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to each of the plots to be leased or sold with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight in each case. Conditions of the lease as also of sale and other particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
Bombay, 8th January, 1938. (7623)

NOTICE.

THE VIZAGAPATAM SUGARS AND REFINERY, LIMITED. VIZAGAPATAM.

Mr. DHANJIBHAI FAKIRBHAI of Ahmedabad, holder of Ordinary Share Certificates Nos. 287 and 385 with distinctive numbers of Shares from 14863 to 14892, and from 24037 to 24126 respectively, has applied to us for the issue of duplicate Share Certificates originals having been lost. Any objections regarding the issue of duplicate Share Certificates to the above party should be filed in the Registered Office of this Company within 15 days from the date of the issue of this notice. If no objections are received before that date, the duplicate Share Certificates will be issued to the above party.

Vizagapatam.
7651

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1938-39 ending 31st March 1939 on or before the dates mentioned above each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 4 p.m. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelop and the No. of the Schedule and the names of the articles should clearly be stated thereon.

Date 2-2-1938 Wednesday.

	Earnest money. Rs.
20 Stationery: Carbon papers and ribbons	10
21 Stationery foolscap, blotting and brown papers	20
22 C. I. articles: Manhole and gully trap covers and foot steps, etc.	70
23 Stone ware pipe fittings	120
24 Chlorine gas liquid	90
25 Lead pig	75
26 Electric lamps	10
27 Electric goods (accessories)	10
28 Motor trucks, tyres and tubes	70
29 Motor accessories	20
Date 8-2-1938 Tuesday.	
30 Spare parts for Ford and Chevrolet motor lorries	40
31 Ball bearing for motor lorries	5
32 Lubricating oil and greases	20
33 Motor oils	20
34 Packings	10
35 Pesterine or similar larvacide	50
36 Disinfectants	50
37 Cast iron pipes and specials, etc.	425
38 Fuel oil	50
39 Petrol in bulk	300
40 Petrol in cans	20

1. The specification and the tender forms can be had from the store-keeper on application on payment of Re. 1|- in cash or by money order only. Postal stamps will not be accepted.

2. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time of opening the tender.

3. The Municipality reserves the right to accept the lowest or any tender or to reject any or all tenders.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Date, 7-1-1938.
(7654)

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2198 of 1935.

KHAN BAHADUR S. R. MODY a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
THE BHARAT TIMBER TRADING CO. a firm carrying on business at 337 Maung Tauley Street, Rangoon ..... Defendants.

To,
THE BHARAT TIMBER TRADING COMPANY,
THE ABOVENAMED DEFENDANTS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that by an order made on the 24th day of September, 1937, you are ordered to make your affidavit of documents and furnish a copy thereof to the Plaintiffs' Attorneys Messrs. Smetham Bryne & Lambert within a fortnight from the service of the said order upon you and in default of your so doing, the Plaintiffs are given liberty to apply to strike out your defence AND TAKE NOTICE that the Court has ordered substituted service of the said order upon you which is hereby done by publication of this notice.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1937.

SMETHAM BRYNE & LAMBERT.
Attorney's for the Plaintiffs.
Jehangir Wadia Bldg,
51, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
7622.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Nagindas Bhukhandas Merchant of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at 14, Thakurdwar outside the Fort of Bombay..Deceased.

MOHANLAL BALUBHAI MANIAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Barrister-at-Law the Sole executor of the abovenamed deceased, residing at 26, Walkeshwar outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and in the Second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 23rd day of December, 1937.

MESSRS. MANBHOY MANIAR & DIAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys,
41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
(7634)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Paper, (2) Metal for Linotype Machines and (3) Metal for Monotype Machines, to the Municipal Printing Press are invited upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1938.

The Manager will supply forms of Tender, Specifications and other particulars to anyone deputed to receive them at the Municipal Printing Press on payment of Rupee one for each Tender.

B. K. WAGLE,
Test Audit Officer.
Trust Building, Napier Road,
Bombay, 10th January, 1938.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned document is lost or mislaid namely the Conveyance dated 20th December, 1861, and made between Amrootrao Balwant surviving executor of the Will of Bai Godawaribai, the surviving widow and executrix of the Will of Vinayak Purshram Bevulkar Dewanjee of the one part and Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai of the other part and relating 'inter alia' to the property situate at Lamington Road, Bombay and forming part of property bearing Collector's Old No. 52 New No. 488 Old Survey No. 18 New Survey No. 7362, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/1264 of Girgaon Division and Municipal D Ward Nos. 1660 (16), 1665 (1 and 2) and 1665 (2a) Old Street Nos. 1 P. 2-2A, 2AA and present Street Nos. 396A, 2AA and 18. The said Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai died at Bombay on the 9th March 1890. Shah Parmanand Valabhji is the owner of the aforesaid property comprised in the said deed and has contracted to lease the same for 999 years (with option to purchase the said property) to our client. Any person having any claim in respect of the aforesaid property by way of alleged deposit of the said Deed of Conveyance or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, in default whereof any alleged claim in respect of the said property will be deemed to be waived and abandoned and the matter will be completed on the basis that there is no claim whatever. Any person having the said document or finding the same is hereby required to forthwith deliver the same to the undersigned on behalf of our client Parmanand Valabhji.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1938.

PANDIA & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
7653.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES SITUATE AT CHAKALA, NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Framroze Merwanji Mehta and with the consent of the Mortgagee Manekji Pestonji Mistry, Messrs Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Friday, 21st January, 1938, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Insolvent and of the abovenamed Mortgagee in the lands situate at Chakala near Andheri as follows:—

Lot I—Insolvent's 1|2 share in lands about 17514 square yards.

Lot II—Insolvent's full share in land 2 acres and 12 3|4 gunthas.

For further particulars please apply to the Vendor's attorneys Messrs Mazagonwalla and Co., or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, Godrej Safes, Remington portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Singer machine, H. M. V. gramophone, wrist watches, wardrobes, Remington typewriter No. 12, etc.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 12th January, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms, 123, Medows Street, Fort.

By order of the party concerned:—

107 Boxes each 1 dozen Pragotype ribbons 13mm. for Remington, Underwood, Woodstock and Remington Portable typewriters, assorted colours.

Household furniture belonging to various parties: Chesterfield sofas and chairs, blackwood carved pier tables, 3 artistic drawing room cabinets, blackwood carved sofas, frigidaire, round dining table, upholstered chairs, dressing tables, 2 rolls Axminster carpets, a lot of books, piano stool, Delphin filter, liqueur tantalus, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

WELLINGTON
Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.
Wally Heads The BIG PARADE OF FUNSTERS
In the Grand Human Comedy
"GOOD OLD SOAK"
Who comes fighting thru' .....and How!
RIOT OF LAUGHS.....TEARS AND THRILLS, TOO!
with
WALLACE BEERY
UNA MERKEL
GEORGE SIDNEY
(Of Your Favourite Cohens And Kellys Fame)
Plans open 'Phone 22666
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW
At 10 A.M.
LAUREL AND HARDY
COMIC CUTS
BEAU HUNKS—CHICKEN COME HOME—ANY OLD PORT—ANOTHER FINE MESS

HAVE YOU MISSED IT?
SO HAVE I—
Let's Take a Chance TO-DAY for
Kisan Kanya
India's First Colour Talkie
IN IMPERIAL CINECOLOR
Starring:
★ PADMADEVI
★ GULAM MAHOMED
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30
Matinee at: 2-30 on Holidays

MAGNIFICENT WAR SCENES
Cleverly handled, was the verdict of picture-goers
WHO SAW
General Films'
CHANDRARAO MORE
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DO NOT MISS TO SEE (THIS) INDIA'S BEST WAR PICTURE
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Tickets of Rs. 1-8 and above can be booked in advance.

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In all the cases of Neuritis..... when your nerves are weak and impoverished, ... when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown..... there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets. Vitophenes are made from Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecethin, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health. These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A, B, and C, they strengthen and soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy and bring sound sleep.

Thus is your trouble ousted from your system, the cause banished together with all its weakening and worrying subsidiary effects. Vitophenes not only banishes the nervous pains but also improves health from the very start. Chemists sell Vitophenes in bottles of 50 and 100 red tablets.

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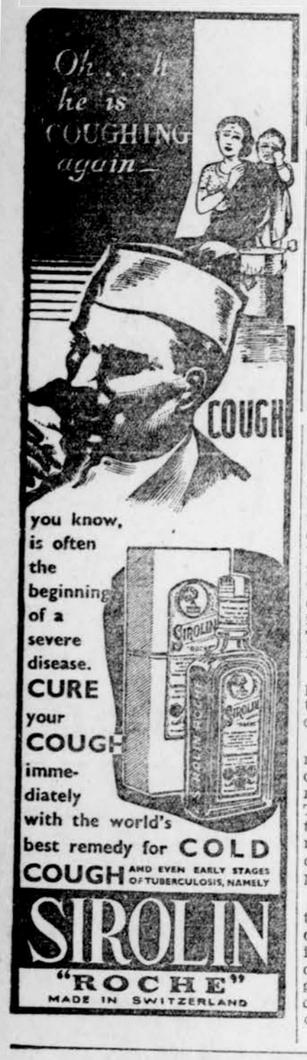


you know, is often the beginning of a severe disease. CURE your COUGH immediately with the world's best remedy for COLD COUGH AND EVEN EARLY STAGES OF TUBERCULOSIS, NAMELY

SIROLIN

"ROCHE"

MADE IN SWITZERLAND

Peace Through Non-Violence

(Continued from Page 12)

great date in the history of Education. (Applause)."

There were two great lessons to be learnt from the experience of other countries. The first lesson from the Adult Education Schemes in several countries were that the adults should be taught what they wanted, not what others thought they wanted. That was the clue to successful adult education. As long as Literacy was considered bookish and academical without close connection with the life of the individual, adult education classes and schools, however devotedly conducted, would prove a failure. But if they could give the adult what he wanted and what related to his needs and aspirations, the scheme was bound to succeed. In short, they must introduce the principle of Functional Education in the Adult Education Schemes.

Great importance was attached to adult education in the fight against illiteracy. Adult education required the co-operation of both the teachers and the laymen.

The second lesson they had to make note of was of a different character. There was a danger in the fight against Illiteracy, that one might confuse education for literacy, and make the two words synonymous. He pointed out that there were considerable education and culture among people who were not literate.

EXAMPLE OF SWITZERLAND

To emphasise the difference between literacy and education, the speaker mentioned the instance of his own country, Switzerland, where a distinct conflict had arisen between the two.

Forty years ago, the Swiss people planned out an elaborate Scheme of Education with examinations, for the young army recruits, as military training was universal in that country. By introducing this scheme, the percentage of literacy had gone up. While 17 per cent. of the people were learned, after the scheme worked well, the percentage increased to 45. The percentage of ignorant people fell from 27 to 5. Thus the examinations gave remarkable stimulus to literacy.

Still, when the question was put to the teachers, they all asked that the examinations be abolished. Why?

The answer was that the examination was found to be the chief obstacle in the way of good elementary and adult education. The Three R's occupied all the time of the teachers and the pupils and no place was left for the education connected with the real life of the people.

If parents themselves had attended adult education classes, certainly, they would take greater interest in the education of their children. Now there was a wide gap left. The best way to reconcile the teacher and the parent was to provide education relating to the life and the needs of the people.

DUTY OF STATE

Referring to the Adult Education League (Poona) and its activities, the speaker observed that it was not enough that the institution should go on with the help of public opinion and that the State should also consider having Adult Education Schemes in the Provinces.

Dr. Bovet concluded his speech with a farewell to this country, for the most valuable contacts they had made while they were in this country.

KHER'S CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, in his concluding remarks considered it a happy idea that the subject of the evening should be called: "Fight Against Illiteracy", for, the magnitude of this fight would be evident, if they knew the facts and figures about illiteracy in this province. Out of a population of 113 lakhs only 17.73 lakhs of people were literate. The remaining 90 per cent. of the population did not know reading and writing even in their mother-tongue. Of the adult population, the percentage of illiteracy among men was 77 and among women was 96.8. Again out of the total number of children of the school-going age of 5 to 15 years, only 37 per cent. among the boys and 14 per cent. among the girls received instruction. This was the great enemy which they had all to fight.

CHILD EDUCATION

Referring to child education the Premier said that the matter had been since the year 1923, when legislation was enacted, the concern of the Government. In 1923, an Act was passed and they had seen its working and its defects and now they were engaged in a struggle to remove its defects and remould the Act and the system on proper lines. Already experiment in this direction had been undertaken on the lines of the scheme decided at Wardha conference. He did not propose to go into the details at length.

But the problem of Adult Education deserved greater attention than it had hitherto received. Adult Education experiments were being carried on in several divisions of the province, successfully by the Government. As far as teaching in the arts of reading and writing went, the Government could claim that they had found a successful and easy method in spreading Adult education. As an experimental measure a centre had been opened in the Mill area, and workers in batches of 30 and 40 attended the classes conducted by a teacher for about half-an-hour a day during the hours of work.

The Premier said that he personally had something to do in spreading literacy among Adults and in a village of fishermen, their efforts met with success and in a period of three months, the Adults acquired sufficient knowledge of reading and writing. The great problem was not merely to teach them reading and writing, but to make them read daily. For this purpose suitable reading matter relating to their needs and aspirations was supplied to them and their experiment proved a great success.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kher expressed the hope that they would be able to provide adequate facilities in several important centres in the province, whereby people would be enabled to read and write. The third art of arithmetic did not receive their attention, but he hoped that the Adult Education League of Poona would look to his aspect of literacy.

But as the field before them was vast situated as their Government at present was, if reliance was placed entirely on the Government, it would take a long time for the scheme to achieve success.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

He, therefore, appealed to the public to enlist as recruits in this great Army to fight the enemy of illiteracy. If all those present at the meeting joined as recruits to fight this evil, their task would be greatly lightened. It cost on an average Rs 3 to educate a person, but even to get that amount, it was very difficult. To-day they had a phenomenon not only in the schools and colleges, but even under the Education Minister himself, there were men employed who were innocent of reading and writing.

Rev. Dr. John Mackenzie in proposing a vote of thanks to the Premier said that in whatever the Premier intended to do to fight illiteracy, he would find a great body of opinion that would support him and co-operate with him (Applause).

"Let us to-night assure him," he added, "that we stand behind him in his great purpose not only to fight illiteracy in the province, but to raise the educational status of the whole India." (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Kher thanked the speaker of the evening, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

Distinction Between Literacy And Education

(Continued from Page 12-

for peace. The real hope was in the teacher. The combined work of the teachers slowly affected the attitude of the next generation. For instance, the French teachers and German teachers came together to agree upon the history during the last 100 years. The teachers of the northern States of Europe which were most civilised part of Europe, got together to see that nothing was taught that was unfair to the other northern States of Europe.

It was, therefore, a matter how far the teachers of the world were going to combine to lead the younger generations to peace.

Dr. Laurin Zilliacus opposing, argued that they should not despair of peace because war was going on in certain parts of the world. He did not despair of peace. More and more people were seeing through the hollowness, the foolishness, the barbarism of war. They were seeing through economic causes leading to the war; They also realised more and more that the social structure at home also led to the wars abroad. It was no mere coincidence that while the Right Wing Dictatorships launched on a policy of aggression and militarism, no such thing could be found among the Left Wing dictatorships. Because the Left wing dictatorships were not based on exploitation, however much one disliked Dictatorships, one had to admit this fact. He agreed with Mr. Hankin that wars were caused not merely through economic factors. The muddle physiology of the people through faulty education was exploited by the war-mongers.

PRESTIGE

Prestige also occupied an unduly prominent place and was partly responsible for the wars. If a share of blame for the present situation was to be laid to the door of England, it was because Democracy had not fully yet developed there. A fully democratic England would be a non-exploiting country.

It was not true to say that the people were behind the Dictators. There was an increasing number of people who thought differently from the Dictators. It was a fruitless attitude of separating people by the mere accident of territorial boundaries. He believed fundamentally there was a religious drive towards the society of the future, towards the Brotherhood of Man and they were not going to despair but were setting out towards peace.

FROM EVE'S VIEW-POINT

Dr. Mrs. Socrates Noronha supporting the proposition pointed out that the four cardinal principles that conduced to world peace and international harmony were disregarded by humanity, and as long as these were not observed there could be no peace. Those principles were maintaining the sanctity of the Home, the international character of woman, (her right to marry a person of any race or nationality), the upholding of woman's privileges and rights and lastly the shaping of child's education so as to develop an international outlook.

HIS FAITH IN INDIA

Prof. Pieere Bovet opposing, pointed out that despite the conflicts going in various parts of the world, war as such was not going in this world, and if really war was being waged, the democratic countries would have been in it by this time. Nobody had courage to speak of war. If the League of Nations had not achieved Peace, some other body with the same name would secure Peace. He did not despair of Peace, because he had great faith in India. But that might be too easy a way of settling the question. He believed as the people of this country did, in justice and in a deep spiritual fire represented by the best and greatest of living human beings.

Mrs. D. Lynn supported the proposition. She described how even women at the time of war betrayed their instinct of nourishing and protecting life, and goaded men to war. They all taught history as a series of wars, even the children were taught in their play the love of fighting and conquest. Non-violence seemed to have its limitations for it appeared to have failed in the face of bullying nations.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta opposing said that while the facts were for the proposition, the inference from them was in his favour (Laughter). Governments always bungled. (Laughter). And as a result the present situation developed. Even religion made more for strife than peace. The Christian nations seemed to pray on their knees on Sunday and prey upon others on week-days. (Laughter.) But for that reason he would not vote for the proposition. If one took into the consideration human progress since man was born nearly 3,000 million years ago, he had every hope about peace.

He did not despair of peace, because he believed that fundamentally the individual was sound.

"IGNOMINOUSLY DEFEATED"

Sir H. P. Mody then put the proposition and declared that it was "ignominously defeated".

Sir H. P. Mody in his concluding remarks felt that a wrong turn was given to the debate. Certainly, he would not offer himself as a victim to the aggressor through practizing non-violence. When three Dictators were ready to light the flame that would consume civilization, they would certainly have war, if they practized the Biblical maxim of turning the other cheek. They could not buy off a brigand with chantings from Bhagvadgita.

Sir Homi thought that until people were made to realize that force could be confronted with force, there would be no peace in this world. Personally he would choose to have a bloody and bitter War that would for ever put an end to all wars in the future, rather than have bloody peace of the present type.

Prof. R. D. Choksy proposed a vote of thanks.

"APPOINT INDIAN AS CHAIRMAN OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram on 5th January 1937 to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi:—

The Indian Merchants' Chamber strongly urge that Government should be pleased to appoint an Indian of outstanding ability as the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in the vacancy caused by the transfer of Sir Gilbert Wiles to the Bombay Government service. Committee had in the past made similar requests to the Government of Bombay. In view of the accepted policy of the Indianisation of the Port Trust services and for increasing the Indian element on the Board of Management of such Trusts Committee requests that Government will take this opportunity of meeting the wishes of the Indian commercial community by appointing a duly qualified Indian for the post.

The Port Trust is a big semi-Government public institution which plays a large part in the trade and industries of the city and it is but desirable that an Indian should be at the head of such a responsible administrative and executive department. Committee are sure that Government can find either an official or a non-official capable Indian suitable for this post and hope that a satisfactory response will be given now to the wishes of the commercial community expressed time after time for the last several years."

Calcutta Lawyer's reputation endangered by NIGHT STARVATION
TOMOROW THIS CASE WILL BE HEARD IN COURT AND I CAN'T GET THE FACTS RIGHT. I'M SO TIRED, MY BRAIN WON'T WORK.
IN COURT
YOU ARE WASTING OUR TIME, MR. CHATTERJEE. IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS YOU HAVEN'T PREPARED THE CASE
(THINKS) WHAT A HUMILIATION. I MUST WIN MY REPUTATION BACK. I'LL SEE A DOCTOR ABOUT MY HEALTH.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
I GET PLENTY OF SLEEP, DOCTOR.
BUT NOT THE RIGHT KIND, MR. CHATTERJEE. YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT STARVATION. THIS MEANS YOU ARE NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. I ADVISE YOU TO TAKE HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT BEFORE RETIRING. YOU'LL SOON REGAIN YOUR VITALITY.
THIS HORLICKS IS THE BEST DRINK IN THE WORLD FOR PUTTING YOUR VITALITY BACK! DID YOU USE THE MIXER?
TWO MONTHS LATER
I NEVER THOUGHT YOU'D WIN THAT CASE. HOW DID YOU DO IT? YOUR NAME WILL BE IN ALL THE PAPERS.
HORLICKS IS THE SECRET OF MY SUCCESS!
HORLICKS
Horlick's Mixer

Special Reduced Offer!

Horlicks tastes best when made in the Horlicks mixer. Just send the disc from the top of any Horlicks pack with As. 8 (for the large Mixer) or As. 4 (for the small Mixer) to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta.

If you wake tired, if you suffer from 'nerves,' enervation, depression and that dreadful feeling of exhaustion, GUARD AGAINST "NIGHT STARVATION"

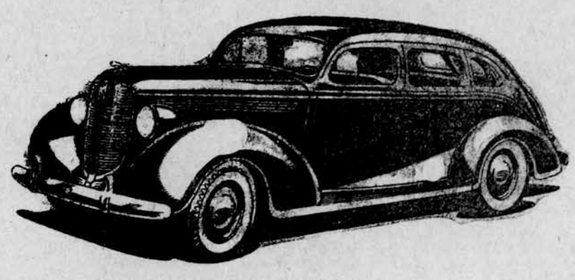
"SAVARNI KAMJORI"

take HORLICKS

—you sleep soundly—wake refreshed—and have extra energy all day

Announcing

The 1938 Dodge Six



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Never before have so many distinctive value-giving features been built into any Motor Car as those that distinguish the great new Dodge for 1938.

Safety is an important built-in quality of every Dodge, and with the dominating style, luxurious and comfortable appointments combined with a new meaning of economy, Dodge value to-day is superlative.

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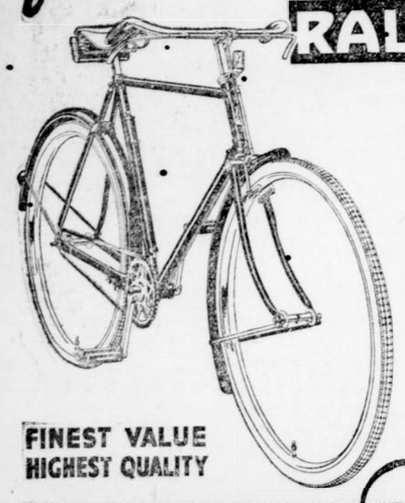
You'll never be fatigued on a RALEIGH



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THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE

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Wake up and drink
Sal Hepatica

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Here's your morning Health Drink—for 3 very good reasons. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-livener, and antacid combined. Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today from your nearest chemist or stores.

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DEAFNESS
RADICALLY CURED

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guarantee relief universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case.

PRICE: Rs. 5. Postage As. 9.
Sold by leading Chemists throughout India.
Agents:—KEMI & CO. LTD. Charni Road BOMBAY.

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THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS

DURING EPIDEMICS OF COLDS
GIVE THE CHILDREN
Mistol
BEFORE THEY GO OUTDOORS
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

Successful B. A. A. C. Sports Meeting

Three New Club Records

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA DO WELL

The Fourth Open Sports Meeting of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club was brought to a successful close on Sunday evening.

The fixture was voted a great success by spectators and athletes alike and the officials of the Club rightly earned their congratulations and thanks.

At the close of the meeting Lady Mehta presented the trophies to the successful competitors.

Before this Mr. Dara B. Taraporewala, the Secretary of the Club, detailed the history of the institution, which had come to be a responsible body in Western India sports' circles from a very small beginning made by a few sports enthusiasts.

Sir Homi Mehta, Kt., the President of the Club congratulated the Club on its successes and wished it to persevere and go on to better things. Sir Homi stressed on the great value of physical fitness being fostered in the young, and the number of benefits that accrue to the individual and community in general.

STANDARD OF SPORT.

The standard of sport was very satisfactory. Three new B. A. A. C. records were set up, C. S. A. Swamy ("Times of India") bettering the timing of the 10 Miles Road Race by two minutes. The new record is 59 minutes 2 4/5 secs. S. D'Souza (B. A. A. C.) improved on the best time returned for the 3 Miles track race. He took 13 3/5 seconds off the old record, 16 minutes 20 seconds. D. B. Puthran (Kanara Athletic Club) cleared 9 feet 10 inches in the pole vault. This was 6½ inches more than the Club's previous best S. Lissenburg (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) in sprinting 100 yards in 10 seconds equalled the standing B. A. A. C. record.

Incidentally if the entries were taken in groups, St. Xavier's College Gymkhana's representatives were the best all round Club.

Results

10 MILES ROAD RACE:—C. S. A. Swamy ("Times of India") 1; H. O. Michael (G. I. P. Rly.) 2; N. M. Gracias (B. A. A. C.) 3. Time 59 mins. 2 4/5 secs.

3 MILES TRACK RACE:—S. D'Souza (B. A. A. C.) 1; C. S. A. Swamy ("Times of India") 2; E. Christian (B. P. O. A.) 3. Time 16 mins. 6 2/5 secs.

880 YARDS RUN:—R. Davis (G. I. P. Rly.) 1; R. N. Utchil (Kanara Athletic Club) 2; D. Thompson (United Services Gymkhana, Nasik) 3. Time:—2 mins. 9 secs.

100 YARDS RUN:—S. Lissenburg (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 1; E. G. Grange (United Services Gymkhana) 2; L. Dias (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 3. Time:—10 secs.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP:—S. Oliveira (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 1; R. N. Utchil (Kanara Athletic Club) 2; S. Lissenburg (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 3. Height:—5 feet 7 1/2 inches.

120 YARDS HURDLES:—A. U. Khan (Grant Medical College) 1; A. Game (G. I. P. Rly.) 2; A. Miskeith (Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students' Club) 3. Time:—17 secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT:—J. R. Scott (B. C. P. Sports Club) 1; D. C. Snelling (B. A. A. C.) 2; J. Fritz (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 3. Distance 33 feet 1 1/2 inches.

220 YARDS RUN:—S. Lissenburg (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 1; E. G. Grange (United Services Gymkhana) 2; G. Meyer (Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students' Association) 3. Time:—25 secs.

75 YARDS RUN (WOMEN):—Miss Molly Michael (Christ Church High School) 1; Miss I. Miranda 2; Miss B. G. Thakkar (B. P. O. A.) 3.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP:—J. Robertson (B. A. A. C.) 1; C. Rosario (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 2; A. Mungavin (G. I. P. Rly.) 3. Distance:—20 feet 4 1/2 inches.

440 YARDS RUN:—G. Balaji (B. C. P. Sports Club) 1; G. Meyer (Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students' Association) 2; Shaikh Baboo (B. C. P. Sports Club) 3. Time:—55 1/5 secs.

WOMEN'S CYCLE RACE—HALF MILE:—Miss D. G. Thakker (B. P. O. A.) 1; Miss Perin Sethna (Malcom Cycling Club) 2; Miss B. G. Thakker (B. P. O. A.) 3. Time:—1 min. 46 secs.

ONE MILE RUN:—D. Thomson (United Services Gymkhana) 1; C. S. A. Swamy ("Times of India") 2; T. V. R. Rao (B. A. A. C.) 3. Time:—4 mins. 56 1/5 secs.

POLE VAULT:—D. B. Puthram (Kanara Athletic Club) 1; S. Lissenburg (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 2; G. K. Kunder (Kanara Athletic Club) 3. Height:—9 feet 10 inches.

ONE MILE CYCLING RACE:—V. Pai (Bombay Star Sports Club) 1; E. J. Nariman (Bombay Presidency Cyclists Union) 2; R. Mistry (Bombay Presidency Cyclists Union) 3. Time:—3 mins. 4 4/5 secs.

ONE MILE WALK:—B. T. Karkera (Kanara Athletic Club) 1; C. B. Michael (Nagpada Neighbourhood House) 2; J. Saul (Y. M. C. A.) 3. Time:—8 mins. 26 4/5 secs.

ONE MILE MEDLEY RELAY:—Bombay City Police Sports Club 1; St. Xavier's College Gymkhana 2; Bombay Amateur Athletic Club 3. Time:—4 mins. 0 3/5 secs.

B. P. Olympics

Interesting Afternoon Sport On Second Day

General all-round improvement was witnessed on the second day of the Fourth Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games. The errors that marred the first day were missing; these, it was said, were due to circumstances beyond the control of the Olympic Association, and unfortunately certain arrangements fell through at one and the same time.

Everything was done to make the running of the games as good as any sports meeting. Certain agencies outside the Association, who were entrusted with portions of work related to running an athletic meeting, fell short in fulfilling obligations undertaken.

THE DAY'S SPORTS.

The day's programme consisted of the junior and intermediate events of the Games. Great enthusiasm and healthy rivalry were witnessed throughout the afternoon which led to some very interesting sport.

5,000 METRES RUN.

On January 11 (Tuesday) the 5,000 Metres Run will take place at the Brabourne Stadium at 7-30 a.m. The 10,000 Metres Run will be staged at the same sports arena on Thursday, January 13, at 7-30 a.m.

The Results

200 METRES LOW HURDLES (FINAL).
(Cadet-Boys).

L. Dias (K. A. C.)	I
M. Anthony (St. Andrews)	II
L. Mahadeo (D. S. I.)	III

Time: 33 4/5 secs.

POLE-VAULT (FINAL).
(Intermediate).

D. K. Kanchan (K. A. K.)	I
Lt. Sgt. Drapper (Cheshires)	II
M. Dias (St. Xavier's)	III

Height:—9 ft.

110 METRES HIGH HURDLES (FINAL).
(Intermediate).

A. U. Khan (G. N. C.)	I
M. Desozado (St. Xavier's)	II

Time: 17 secs.

400 METRES (FINAL)
(Intermediate).

Lt. Dixon (Cheshires)	I
H. Saldhana (St. Xavier's)	II
Pt. Maloni (Cheshires)	III

Time: 55 2/5 secs.

THROWING THE DISCUS (FINAL).

G. R. Fernandes (St. Xavier's)	I
Cpl. Deator (Cheshires)	II

DISTANCE: 85 FT. 1 3/4 INCHES.

100 METRES RUN (FINAL)
(Intermediate)

L. Dias (St. Xavier's)	I
M. Dias (St. Xavier's)	II
C. Rozario (St. Xavier's)	III

Time: 11 4/5 secs.

50 METRES RUN (FINAL)
(Midget-Boys).

A. Pabani (St. Andrews)	I
M. Sultan (Y. M. C. A.)	II
P. Ram Lal (D. S. I.)	III

Time: 7 2/5secs.

50 METRES RUN (FINAL).
(Midget-Girls).

Miss S. Suleh (G. I. I.)	I
Miss S. G. Pradhan (A. K. M.)	II
Miss S. S. Balgrahim (Y. M. C. A.)	III

Time: 9 2/5 secs.

400 METRES RELAY RACE (FINAL).
(Intermediate).

St. Xavier's College	I
Cheshires	II
Barnes High School	III

Time: 47 secs.

200 METRES RUN (FINAL).
(Intermediate).

C. Rozario (St. Xavier's)	I
H. Saldhana (St. Xavier's)	II
Pt. Banet (Cheshires)	III

Time: 24 secs.

3,000 METRES CYCLE RACE.

J. A. Moose (Sydenham College)	I
Hyderabadwalla (M. C. C.)	II
R. Kalyanwalla (B. S. F. C. A.)	III

Time: 5 mts. 38 secs.

1,500 METRES RUN (FINAL).
(Intermediate).

N. Gracious (B. A. A. C.)	I
J. Pingle (Y. M. C. A.)	II
Pt. Podmor (Cheshires)	III

Time: 4 mts. 38 secs.

1,500 METRES WOMEN CYCLE RACE.

Miss K. B. Palkhiwalla	I
Miss Mirakate	II

Time: 3 mts. 52 secs.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (FINAL (Intermediate).

H. Saldhana (St. Xavier's)	I
M. L. Kamat (A. K. M.	II*
N. B. Chitre (A. K. M.)	II*

Height: 4 ft. 11 inches
*Dead heat.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (FINAL).
(Intermediate).

H. Ganesh (K. A. C.)	I
C. Rozario (St. Xavier's)	II
H. Saldanha (St. Xavier's)	III

Distance: 19 ft. 1 1/2 inches.

PUTTING THE SHOT (FINAL).
(Cadet-Boys).

K. C. Suvarna (K. A. C.)	I
D. Fonseca (N. N. H.)	II
C. Castelino (N. N. H.)	III

Distance: 27 ft. 3 inches.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (FI[illegible]
(Hornets-Boys).

O. D. Abreu (St. Andrews)	I
M. Rama (D. S. I.)	II

Height: 3 ft. 10 inches.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s.

a. m.

8-0 A Violin Recital. 8-10 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale, Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. 8-25 Trikamlal Balsara, Gujerati Songs. 8-55 VUB Orchestra.

12-0 noon Recorded Selections. 1-0 Market Rates and Announcements. 1-5 Erwin Klein and Viennese Orchestra 5-30 p. m. Ebrahim—Clarionet, Bhimpalas. 5-45 Avadabai Sangekar, Khayal, Khayal. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-40 Talk (Hindustani): "The Sweeter Side of Prohibition". Bombay and Prohibition By M. B. Harris. 7-55 Chanchal Kumari. 8-15 Marutirao and Taradevi—Hindustani Duets. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Olga Athaide—Piano, J. S. Bach, Beethoven. 9-45 Debate: "That this house would rather have written Gray's 'Elegy' than taken Quebec" G. R. Genge, F. Correia Alfonso, Mrs. C. Lynn, C. P. G. Wade. 10-15 Olive Morgan—Mezzo-Soprano. 10-30 Mischa Elman—Violin, Drigo. 10-40 Rumba Boys Orchestra, Leader, Mike Machado.

Delhi Programme—I

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

a. m.

8-0 Afzal Hussain, Thumri Bhairvin, Ghazal. 8-20 Mujaddad, Khayal Todi, Thumri Bhairvin. 8-35 AIR Orchestra, Popular tunes. 8-45 Afzal Hussain Ghazal, Aziz Luckhnavi, Majruh. 9-0 S. D. Batish, Thumri Asawari. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Mujaddad, Geet. 9-40 Hamid Hussain Asawari on Hamidi. 9-45 S. D. Batish, Bhajan, Ghazal. 10-5 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar, Sur Malhar Bilampat, Sur Malhar—Durat.

TRANSMISSION II.

12-30 p. m. "Ham Bhi Hain", In Women's World—News in Hindustani. 12-35 Amateur Music, Miss Sarmishta Sarkar. 12-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Fashion Notes" By Mrs. Sen. 12-50 Amateur Music Miss Sarmishta Sarkar. 1-0 Indian Music, Multani and Kafi, Sarod Solos, Basant and Thumri Bhairvin, Gazals. 1-30 Listen while you Lunch.

TRANSMISSION III.

5-0 AIR Orchestra—Shri. 5-10 Mujaddad, Khayal Gond, Malhar, Dadra. 5-30 Afzal Husain, Thumri, Ghazal. 5-50 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar, Thumri Pilu. Ghazal. 6-15 S. D. Batish, Thumri Khamaj, Bhajan. 6-30 "For Villagers Only" 7-30 Mujaddad, Khayal Aiman, Kalyan. 7-45 S. D. Batish, Bhajan. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): Recent Urdu Books By Mirza Saeed. 8-15 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar. Basant Bilampat, Marathi Geet—Garudadhwani, Basant Durat. 8-45 Readings from Famous Books, Bal-i-jibreel". 8-55 S. D. Batish, Thumri, Bhajan. 9-15 News and Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News and Weather (English) 9-45 Orchestral Numbers. 10-0 Short Story, (English), By J. M. W. Adam. 10-15 An Orchestral Concert. Nina Vanessa: Soprano. Leader, Paul Strauss. Conductor, John Foulds. 10-55 News.

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ISSUED CAPITAL	.....	RS. 8,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	RS. 7,74,500
PAID UP CAPITAL	.....	RS. 3,65,360
RESERVES	.....	RS. 2,09,980

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED RUPEES 48 LAKHS

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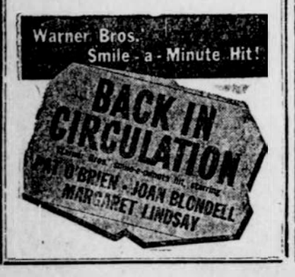
Book To-Day

EXHIBITION TENNIS
BRABOURNE STADIUM

SAT. 22ND JANUARY, 2-30 P.M.
COCHET Vs. BURKE
TILDEN Vs. RAMILLION
followed by
TILDEN and BURKE
Vs.
COCHET and RAMILLION
SUNDAY, 23rd Jan.: 2-20 P.M.
RAMILLION vs. BURKE
TILDEN Vs. COCHET
followed by
TILDEN and RAMILLION
Vs.
COCHET and BURKE
Seats booked at the Cricket Club of India office, Brabourne Stadium from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Admission: Rs. 3|6, 4|8 and 5|12
Members Rs. 3|6 and Rs. 4|8

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SEE THE GREAT
GEORGE ARLISS
in one of His BEST Films
"DOCTOR SYN"
an Exciting Tale of Smuggling

REGAL
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Snd 9, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 6, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 7 1307
Hightide: 4-51; 18-22
Lowtide: 11-41; 23-48
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 18m.
Bombay Legislative Assembly, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

NURSES HOME ADDRESS

The address of the Nurses Home is not Lady Jamshedji Road but Lady Jehangir Road, Matunga Bombay.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We have received a wall Calendar for the year 1938 from the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.

SIR M. N. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of December, 1937 was 1,670 of whom 936 were males and 734 females.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

Bombay Medical Union will give an "At Home" at the Union Rooms at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) when Dr. H. S. Erulker will address on "Heroes and Martyrs of Medicine."

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE.

The third public lecture "The way to Journalism" series will take place to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. N. Parulekar Editor, "Swaraj" will speak upon "Journalism as a career."

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY, BOMBAY

The Joint Honorary Secretaries have pleasure to announce that they have opened their office now at 178, Charni Road, Near Prarthana Samaj, Bombay. All correspondence should, therefore, be addressed as above.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of "A" Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, (16th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the "A" Ward Congress office, 169 Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

BYCULLA CONGRESS.

The final meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committees' office.

The annual general meeting will be held on Friday 14th Jan. 1938, to elect the Managing Committee for the year 1938.

KARNATAK FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Hon. Secretary, writes:—
"The following have been unanimously elected as office bearers for the year 1938:—
Mr. S. S. Shetty, President, Mr. S. Sanjiva Shetty, Head-Master, Mr. R. R. Salian, Assistant Headmaster; Mr. B. T. Anchan, Hon. Secretary and Mr. K. A. Rai Hon. Treasurer.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 12th instant.

Superscribed regd. and unregd. Mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Rizwani" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Monday the 10th instant.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE.

The 28th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

As the periodical revision of Railway Time-tables (both the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I.) will be effected in April 1938, the public are requested to forward their suggestions or recommendations therefor to the Jt. Hony. Secretaries, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on or before the 19th instant in order to enable them to forward same to the respective Railways with their recommendations.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The General Died at Dawn" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Back in Circulation" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Doctor Syn" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily of 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Ali Baba Goes to Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Way to Glory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Good Old Soak" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

CAMA—Mrs. Dhunbaiji Pirojshaw Cama, widow of the late Mr. Pirojshaw P. Cama, daughter of Jehangir H. Dadyseth, mother of Mr. Muncherji P. Cama and Mrs. Bachubai Ardeshir Wadia, sister of Mr. Ardeshir and Dr. Hormusji J. Dadyseth, died last night. Funeral to-day at Cama Lodge, Pedder Road, at 3-45 p. m. (S. T.).

Rashtra Bhasha Examinations

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—
The Rashtra Bhasha Examinations of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Dakshni Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and Hindi Prachar Sabha Bombay, will be held on Sunday, 13th February, 1938. Application form with fees in the prescribed manner should reach the office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, adjacent Wilson College, Chowpatty, on or before 11th instant.

KALISHANKER BAJPAI READING ROOM.

(From A Correspondent.)
The Committee of Management of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room at its meeting held on Sunday evening at Fergusson Road, Worli, has authorised the following members of the Committee to collect funds towards the necessary furniture required for the Reading Room:—
Messrs. Umashanker Dixit, Kalishanker Avasthi, Deshraj Misra, Grahmanand Tripathi and B. Nigam.

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP DELEGATION.

Programme for to-day (Monday).
The programme of the New Education Fellowship Delegation, for to-day (Monday) is as under:—
8-30 a.m., to 10 a.m. Discussion meeting at the New Era School, Principal H. V. Hampton, presiding Mr. E. Salter Davies will speak on "Physical Education in England."
6-30 p.m. Public lecture at the Sir C. J. Hall, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presiding. Mr. E. Salter Davies will speak on "Education for Industry and for Life."
10-5 p.m. Departure for Baroda

FILMS' CENSORSHIP DEPUTATION TO HINDU MAHASABHA PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Secretary, A. I. League of Films Censorship, writes:—
A deputation on behalf of the All-India League of Films Censorship, will shortly wait upon Mr. Vinayak Savarkar, president of Hindu Mahasabha, with a view to request him to expedite the Mahasabha's consideration of the League's representation already submitted, which has been differed and is on the outstanding agenda of the Working Committee appointed by the 19th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Ahmedabad.

KHAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Secretary, Khar Village Congress Committee, writes:—
The annual general meeting of the members of the Khar Village Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 9 p.m. at the Lakshmi Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar. Copies of the Report of the working of the last year as well as intimation of the meeting are being sent to the members individually.
Those who wish to stand as candidates for the membership of the Executive Committee are requested to send their nominations duly proposed and seconded to the Secretary at the Khadi Bunder, 1st Road, Khar, on or before 6 p.m. Sunday, January 16, 1938. Candidates, their proposers and seconders must be members of the Khar Village Congress Committee enrolled before 30th September, 1937, and must be habitual wearers of Khadi. There are ten seats on the Executive Committee."

MADRAS.—The Registrar of the Andhra University, Waltair notifies that the Maharaja of Travancore and the Maharani Setu Parvati Bai, have become life members, Andhra University Senate.—A.P.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's Efforts

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who had arrived in Bombay to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress, left for Lucknow last evening. Among those present to see him at the station were Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Dr. Rajabally Patel, whose guest he was in Bombay. It is understood that advantage was taken of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's stay in Bombay for conversations being carried on between him and Mr. Jinnah and that it is not unlikely that, as a result of these conversations, a meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and the latter may soon take place. The recent statement of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on the communal question has created a very good impression among Muslims in Bombay as elsewhere and the prospects of a Hindu-Muslim understanding seem to be distinctly bright.

Andheri Residents' Grievance

(From A Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Jan. 7.

To protest against the ways of the Municipality and its continued neglect to do its proper duty, a public meeting of the residents in the vicinity of the Nala, was held at Ram Baug, on Friday, when Sheth Ranchodji Ramji Contractor presided.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting.

This meeting of the landlords and residents in the vicinity of the Nala—(natural water course near the market—Andheri) strongly protests at the apathetic attitude of the Vile Parle Municipality in not stopping the nuisance caused by the sullage water allowed to flow in the Nala, over-riding their own undertaking and decision in the year 1935 to stop this nuisance and in spite of the very definite instructions of the Director of Public Health, Poona, and the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Thana, for the stoppage of this nuisance.

LECTURE ON RURAL DRIVE

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association Bombay, Mr. K. S. Venkataramani delivered a lecture on "Rural Re-construction" on Thursday night, Mr. N. N. Aiyar presiding. He said that to make people go to villages, the villages should be made more attractive and for that we should study the methods followed in other countries of the world and apply them in this country. Attractions that a city presents in the modern days such as, electricity, radio, transport facilities and all the other good points in town life should be organised in the villages. To achieve this object he added that Government alone could not do everything, but the public also should co-operate and tackle the problem by propaganda and other means. He said he felt the necessity for starting an Ashram in South India with a view to have it as the chief centre for the development of Rural Re-construction. Mr. N. N. Aiyar, the President referred to the growing interest taken both by officials and non-officials in the matter of Rural Re-construction and appealed to the audience to contribute their mite towards the opening of an Ashram by Mr. Venkataramani in South India.

HALDIPUR ELECTED

Kanara District Board President

HUBLI, (By Mail.)

The long-drawn struggle for the Presidentship of the Kanara District Board between Mr. S. R. Haldipur, M.L.C., President District Congress Committee, Kanara and Mr. G. S. Gangolli, Ex.-M.L.C. terminated on the former being duly elected.

The validity of the previous election being disputed the parties resorted to the District Court which held that Mr. S. R. Haldipur and not Mr. G. S. Gangolli was legally elected. On an appeal being preferred the High Court quashed the election. As a sequel fresh election was held in which Mr. Haldipur was declared elected with an overwhelming majority of votes.

Purse For Champion Cyclist

A largely attended public meeting was held on Saturday at Mazagaon under the auspices of the India Mattresses and Pillows Manufacturing Co., to congratulate the non-stop cyclist, Mr. Mohammad Haji. A committee with Mr. S. A. Brelvi as Chairman, Mr. Allah Bux Zia as Secretary and Doctor G. R. Sheikh as Treasurer was formed to raise funds in order to present a befitting address and a purse to the cyclist.

Mr. Sidi Mahmood introducing the non-stop cyclist, Mr. Mohammad Haji, explained that the cyclist had established a record of non-stop cycling by continuously running the cycle for 66 hours and 10 minutes. Dr. Shaikh, Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, Mr. Safdar and Mr. Abbasi also spoke.

The president, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, then presented on behalf of Mr. Nathoobhai a beautifully prepared silver medal, with an inscription of the India Mattresses and Pillows Manufacturing Co., for his non-stop cycling feats to Mr. Mohammad Haji who was garlanded amidst cheers.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

AIR MAIL TO HONGKONG.

From Sunday, the 19th December 1937, the air mail service now operating between Penang and Hongkong will operate between Bangkok and Hongkong to the time-table given below:—

Bangkok	Dep. Sunday.
Hongkong	Arr. Monday
Hongkong	Dep. Sunday.
Bangkok	Arr. Monday.

2. There will be no change in the air mail fee for Hongkong.

REVISED TIME-TABLE OF THE BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM AIR SERVICE.

The Bombay Trivandrum air service is now operating according to the timings shown below.

This change followed the recent revisions in connection with the Karachi-Madras service

SOUTHBOUND.
Every Thursday.

Bombay	... dep.	06-30 hrs.
Goa	arr.	12-40 hrs.
	dep.	09-05 hrs.
Cannanore	arr.	11-10 hrs.
	dep.	11-40 hrs.
Trivandrum		13-45 hrs.

NORTHBOUND.
Every Tuesday.

Trivandrum	... dep.	08-00 hrs.
Cannanore	... arr.	10-05 hrs.
	dep.	10-35 hrs.
Goa	... arr.	12-40 hrs.
	dep.	13-10 hrs.
Bombay	... arr.	15-15 hrs.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival.	Delivery.
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival.	Delivery.
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-0 p.m.
Thursday	8-0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery
Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O
Wednesday	8-0 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.	Arrive H.M
Monday	7-15	17-45
Thursday	7-15	17-45
Saturday	7-15	17-45

B. G. V. SAYANA FREE DISPENSARY

The total attendance during the month of December 1937 was 1,749 out of whom 1,019 were males and 730 were females.

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Good electric light to work and read by in your home is the finest safeguard for your eyesight. 100 watt lamps are so cheap and give so much more light. Obtain qualified optical advice whenever you feel eye strain. Proper care and better light NOW will repay you a thousandfold in years to come. Information from your nearest electrical showrooms

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1938

EDUCATING FOR DEMOCRACY

Introducing the new Education Fellowship Delegation to the public of Bombay on Friday, the Governor of Bombay rightly remarked that the Delegatin could not have chosen a more opportune time for its visit to Bombay as the whole system of education in the Presidency was on the anvil. It may also be said of the subject chosen by Dr. Zilliacus, the Leader of the Delegation, for his address, namely, Education and Democracy, that he could not have chosen a more appropriate subject as the whole country is now intensely active not only fighting for democracy on unique non-violent lines but also devising schemes of education to equip it best for the struggle. And we have no doubt the learned Doctor's address must have highly inspired not only the teachers assembled before him but all those interested in equipping the poorest and the humblest people, through right education, for the struggle for democratic Swaraj. Dr. Zilliacus made a passionate appeal to those who control our educational institutions to instil a love of democracy in the formative stages of life. Democracy is a doctrine worth fighting for and its adherents must be schooled and trained to uphold it from their very young days. A great and sacred responsibility thus rests upon our teachers who mould the minds of the young generation. They can best discharge it by making their very schools small but true democratic institutions. Democracy is not merely a political doctrine as is popularly supposed, but it is a way of life, as Dr. Zilliacus made it clear. The present apparent retreat of democracy is not because people have ceased to believe in it, but because people are not properly educated to safeguard it. Lovers of democracy must take a leaf out of the book of dictators, and must start a systematic training for it in the very school-rooms. "Catch them young" would be a good slogan for the defenders of freedom.

Need For Literacy

One of the most potent means of equipping a country for democracy, as, indeed, for all other great national needs, is widespread literacy. And it was most appropriate that Dr. Zilliacus' address was followed up the next day by one on "The Fight against Illiteracy" by Dr. Pierre Bovet of Geneva, another member of the Delegation, the Bombay Premier and Education Minister himself presiding on the occasion. The importance of literacy cannot be overestimated as literacy is the very means of education beyond the lowest primary education. It is true that education is not the same thing as literacy and many men can claim a modicum of education and refinement without being literate. But such education is utterly inadequate for the modern needs of Society and the State. The extreme and urgent need for vocational education in India has led some persons to speak somewhat disparagingly of literacy and say that to the poor people of the country bread is far more important than the capacity to read and write. Bread is certainly more important than literacy but the former need not be sought to the exclusion of the latter. It is best to seek both bread, that is, vocational education, and also literacy. After all, vocational education itself beyond the most elementry grade needs literacy.

Compulsory Education

If literacy is all-essential for every important national purpose its poor progress in India during a century of British rule and British system of education is a reproach to that rule and that system of education. It is now one of the greatest handicaps in national reconstruction. Mr. Kher quoted figures to show that only 10 per cent of the population of the Presidency are literate. We trust the Government of Bombay will soon publish their plans for speedy progress in literacy. Dr. Bovet made some practical suggestions in this respect. He specially emphasised the need for compulsory education for children and schemes of elementary education of a practical character including literacy for adults. A combination of both these measures, he said, would prevent wastage and ensure rapid progress in literacy. As the Government's resources are extremely inadequate at present for this purpose, Mr. Kher appealed to the public to enlist as recruits in the great army of honorary teachers to fight the enemy of illiteracy. If all those present at the meeting joined as recruits to fight this evil he said, their task would be greatly lightened. If the Government publish a well-considered scheme of mass education and clearly indicate the nature and period of the work to be done by the honorary teachers we expect there would be an encouraging response to his appeal for such workers.

'Hindustani' Or 'Hindi'?

With reference to our editorial note on "Plea for Hindustani," Mr. S. D. Deo, who led the deputation to Premier Kher to urge him "to encourage the study of Hindi in the Presidency," informs us that the deputationists use the term "Hindi" to mean "non-Sanskritised, simple, colloquial, basic Hindi, which can be easily understood and talked by the common people of both the communities." Presumably the word "Hindi" is used in the same sense by those who are organising a "Rashtrabhasha Hindi Prachar Conference" at Haripura. We have no desire to add to the unfortunate Hindi-Urdu controversy which obtrudes itself on journalists almost every day. We would only say to Congressmen: "When, as the decade old controversy itself suggests, millions use the two words to mean respectively Hindustani leaning too much towards Sanskrit and Hindustani leaning too much towards Persian and Arabic, is it not highly desirable to avoid any chance of misunderstanding and use, as suggested by the Congress itself, the well-known term "Hindustani" to mean "non-Sanskritised, simple, colloquial basic Hindi which can be easily understood and talked by the common people of both the communities?"

"Criminal" Tribes

Prof. N. G. Ranga has done well to bring forward a bill in the Central Legislature with a view to redress some of the cruel disabilities under which members of the so-called criminal tribes suffer. Both the Bombay and Punjab Governments, who have in their territories considerable numbers of people carrying such stigma, have recently instituted enquiries into their condition and treatment and are likely to undertake legislation in the near future to improve their lot. The Government of Bombay especially is expected to adopt far-reaching measures calculated to rehabilitate the members of these tribes into the ranks of peaceful citizens. The Criminal Tribes Act itself, however, requires to be repealed or, at least, radically modified with a view to humanise its provisions in accordance with the conclusions of modern psychology of crime. The changes suggested by Prof. Ranga deserve to be carefully and sympathetically considered to see if they would help to achieve the object in view.

TOWARDS CIVIL LIBERTY

Vindication Of Congress Policy Which Fosters Ideals Of Its Existence

(Contributed)

While the Press publicity given to the proceedings of the Congress Working Committee in its recent meeting held at Bombay clarifies the situation in regard to the exact character of the decisions taken and the circumstances surrounding them, it is not surprizing that interested quarters should read into them a meaning that is not inherent neither in the letter or the spirit of the resolutions passed at the meeting and thus seek to turn them into a propaganda that is palpably disguised if not dishonest

Consistency in Aim.

From an objective viewpoint, the decisions taken certainly unanimously cannot possibly mark any line of deviation from, or signify reorientation in, the policy the Congress has consistently pursued. The responsible Congress leadership has from time to time defined and reiterated the main lines of that policy and nothing has happened since or is likely to happen that could not be adjusted into the framework of this fundamental policy. Although in the different provinces in which the Congress Ministries have accepted office conditions vary not infrequently creating formidable difficulties in the way of smooth working, the essential unity of aim and integrity are preserved: and the recent meeting of the Working Committee demonstrates how a possible situation that may threaten relaxation of central control is anticipated and met.

The Democratic Principle

The talk therefore, of the "Triumph" of the "Right" wing or the Left wing discovered in the clarification of the Congress position and attitude towards civil liberty and endorsement of acts of policy regard to the judgment of the Working Committee is as futile as it betrays ignorance, both real and pretended, of the Congress ideology. That an organized political body like the Congress should be composed of various elements, Right, Left and Centre, (since the classification is insisted in any case) and derive its strength and title to represent the whole country with her history of foreign domination is quite intelligible and even desirable. This composition is the more significant as making for collaboration, not disruption, in political action and effectiveness and we are to-day furnished by the tragic drama that is being enacted in Europe the example of effectiveness of a collaboration in which various parties are brought together in the face of a common enemy.

Distinction v. Attack

As regards the issue of civil liberty—a term, like many others, highly susceptible to misuse,—the Congress spokesmen have already refuted the suggestion that any Congress Ministry ever contemplated or is likely to contemplate attack on the freedom of expression in its fullest sense—a freedom which has become the "raison d'etre" of the Congress organization. But this liberty does not deteriorate into the kind of extra-legal liberty that involves direct or indirect attack on or interference with, the social liberty and if the well established and juridical distinction between civil liberty and what is arbitrarily construed as civil liberty were stressed and put into action, does it constitute an attack on that ideal?

Anarchy or Discipline?

Whether it was the reactionaries of the interests of which the Anglo-Indian press is the mouthpiece that applaud the decisions of the Congress Working Committee or the so-called "extreme" elements, both in the Party or outside it, that seek to create a stampede in the name of civil liberty—a tactic which looks like blackmail—the position taken up by the Congress remains unassailable in so far as it adheres to the ideals it proclaims as constituting its main ideology. As regards disciplinary action the Party finds it necessary to ask why, even the most fanatical Spanish Anarchists whose existence itself is a protest and denial against authority in any form have to take that action; for anarchy as an organized and perhaps the highest philosophy of human behaviour can hardly exist without discipline—the discipline which Durruti exemplified in his heroic personality.

SALARY CUT & THE CONGRESS MINISTRY

Social Background Of What Is A Measure Of Adjustment Programme

(By "Economicus")

As the 'communique' recently published by the Government of Madras regarding the application of salary cut to the various personnel in government service has been made the subject of discussion with reference to the exact interpretation that can be placed on the intention, scope and restriction of this and similar measures that the Ministry might adopt it would be interesting to consider the whole question from a general if wider point of view.

Legal Position

One questions, at the outset, the exact accuracy of the impression created that the provisions of safeguards embodied in the Government of India Act "protect" employees who are not new entrants and guarantee a "status quo". The protection undoubtedly operates only in the case of the All India services and the argument has frequently been used to stress the unfairness involved in applying the cut to subordinate and provincial services while the special privilege established by the higher-paid services remained unaffected. The question is one of the competence, under the present constitution of the Provincial Government to touch the salary of the Government servants outside the pale of the protected service. And even if, as is believed in some quarters, the technical sanction of the Secretary of State for India were necessary it is difficult to see why or now it could be withheld. Whatever interpretation, then is placed and finally accepted, the fact remains that the necessary procedure laid down in the matter could be followed and the measure successfully introduced if the financial situation demanded it.

Standard Of Living

Apart from the aspect of procedure, the problem of salary-cut must be presented with its background not merely of financial but social necessity. It is quite natural that the persons who are affected by the general policy of retrenchment in public expenditure should be alarmed at the prospects of financial loss which even it is only fair to concede would attack the standard of living of a large number of persons whose capacity for saving or making adjustments is not considerable. But it is possible to exploit the inevitable hardship caused to this class of persons by ignoring the other factors of the situation—factors that influence and affect this class as well as any other and are of as great significance. Does the salary-cut attack any standard of living to any and what exact extent? And if so, how is that standard of living related to the collective standard of living and how can it be protected, not to say perpetuated, if the level of impoverishment found in the lack of any standard of living—the standard in fact of half and quarter starvation—were assured a "status quo"?

Social Background

As against the immediate impairment of income certainly not of a great extent, it is necessary to point out that the 'status quo' is neither a law of nature nor of human adjustment: and it cannot, in any case, be detached from the situation which in fact creates the need of salary-cut. The scale of the cut so far announced in Madras, is so graded as to minimise the loss in income any cut must involve and just protest could be entered against its introduction only if the purpose underlying the employment of this measure were merely an attack on income without compensation. The programme of the Congress Ministry offers every justification for this and other measures it will have to introduce in fulfilment of the pledge to create better and more permanent conditions of social existence and unless persons in Government employment were considered to be deficient in their social responsibility and considered themselves merely as a class of parasites, it is not possible to imagine how salary-cut could be considered as injurious to their real and permanent interests.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JAPANESE EXCESSES

Japan is not officially at war with China—at least, that is what she has been pretending so far. But, she is finding increasing difficulties in keeping up this camouflage. She has set up a bogus provisional Government in Peiping with the help of a few traitorous Chinese tools, but the foreign Powers are not recognizing it as the legitimate Government of China. The Powers will have official relations only with the existing Republican Government. The administration of the International Settlement at Shanghai is carried on under an agreement arrived at with this Government and the foreign Powers, who enjoy certain privileges therein, are not going to surrender them either to the pseudo-Government at Peiping or to the Japanese. In these circumstances the Japanese appear not to know what to do. Bullying by the military who are in occupation of the territory outside the Settlement has not succeeded in cowing down the representatives of the foreign Powers. On the other hand, it has given rise only to an increase in tension between Japan and the foreign Powers

PLAYING WITH FIRE

The latest incidents reported from the Settlement show that chagrined at being prevented from having her own way in Settlement, Japan is trying to secure her ends by extra-legal means calculated to provoke retaliation from the nationals of the foreign Powers. The indignities offered by the Japanese soldiers to British police officers and the Russian volunteer for protesting against the ill-treatment of Chinese in the Settlement directly belie the assurances recently given by the Japanese Government that there would not be a repetition of encroachments on the rights and privileges of the nationals of the foreign Governments and affronts and harm to their persons. Unless the Japanese Government curbs the insolence of its soldiery, "incidents" might occur which would supply the spark needed to start another world-wide conflagration. One wonders if Japan's war lords are deliberately working up for such a consummation.

WELCOME RECOGNITION.

The decision of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company to take four ex-cadets from the "Dufferin" as officers in their ships and to employ them one on each of their four best ships will be widely appreciated. It is a recognition, however meagre, of the claim made time and again by the press and the public in this country that foreign interests, which enjoy a subsidy from the Indian exchequer, must be obliged to train Indian apprentices and also to give employment to qualified candidates. Nowhere was this demand more justifable or more insistent than in the matter of the "Dufferin" cadets. Foreign interests practically enjoy a monopoly of Indian shipping, except in the coastal services, and the whole scheme of "Dufferin" would have come to naught, were their no proper openings for its students. We trust the P. & O. Company will engage more than four ex-cadets and that its example will be followed by other shipping companies too, and that wider opportunities will be given to Indian youth to prove their mettle.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE BILL

There will be universal support for the Bombay Government's Bill to facilitate the entry of Harijans into Hindu temples. It is only an enabling measure and involves no compulsion. It removes legal difficulties. If there are any, in the way of those trustees of public temples who are convinced of the need for throwing them open to all Hindus including Harijans but who fear that legally they may not have the right to do so. The Bill enables them to carry out their wishes "notwithstanding anything contained in the instrument of trust, or the terms of dedication or a decree of a competent court or any custom, usage or law, by filing a declaration in the proper court." There can be no opposition to such a Bill and when it becomes law many trustees of temples will, we hope, avail themselves of it. That will make it unnecessary for the reformers to bring forward a compelling Bill.

"Plea For Hindustani"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read your note "Plea for Hindustani" in to-day's "Chronicle". I am glad your note have given me an opportunity to make the position of the deputationists, clear before the public as regards the national language. We want the Government to encourage the study of non-samskritised, simple, colloquial basic Hindi which can be easily understood and talked by common people of both the communities. Though we generally use the word Hindi, for this language on this side, the word is synonymous with Hindustani as it is commonly used in Northern India

I may assure you that the deputationists strictly want to follow the Congress in this matter.

I hope that there will not be any room for misunderstanding about our intentions in either of the camp after this explanation.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. DEO.
President Hindi Deputation.
Sirdar Griha, Bombay, Jan. 7.

Naydu And Fifth Test

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen here the comments of the "Looker on" in your issue of the 8th January, and I wish I can agree with him that the Board of Control for Cricket in India "have at last realised the danger of playing with fire for any length of time". But the inference he draws and wants your readers to accept are not well-placed. The fact is as one of the prominent members of the Cricket Club of India and its moving spirit says the fifth match to be euphemistically aclled the "Test" is to make money for the stadium which has proved a financial white elephant and hence the idea of staging the fifth match and taking Major C.K. Naydu as a captain, even though some prominent cricketers may not play under him. That, and not to do justice to him seems to be the object of the match. If intention is to right the wrong done to him, why was he not included in the Calcutta test and why not in the Madras team, for which there is time enough. If, therefore, any draw inference that Mr. Naydu is to be "used" for gate attraction, this will be well warranted to used the word in a commercial sense if Mr Naydu is to be "drawn upon", the Bombay cricketing public will know how to "accept and honour the draft".—Yours, etc.

L. R. TAIRSEE.

Mahableshwar,
January, 8.

Lord [illegible] the Bengal Governor, wants increased interest to be taken in statistics.

Will the Government of India finance statistical research to find

(1) The number of unemployed in India,

(2) The comparative average income of an Englishman and an Indian,

(3) The amount of gold that has left India for the vaults of the Bank of England during recent years,

(4) The actual amount spent annually on the salaries, allowances, expenses, banquets, balls, garden parties, tours, pensions etc. of the Governor-General and the provincial Governors, and

(5) The number of British "experts" now in India and the total amount spent on them from the revenues of ths country?

* * *

Says Mr. Savarkar—

"Surely the Hindu Mahasabha is more national in its outlook than the Indian National Congress."

This raises the interesting, and not entirely irrelevant, question: Has the Hindu Mahasabha an outlook at all?

* * *

Concluding, Mr. Savarkar declares:—

"In the end, I must warn the Government and the leaders of the Muslims and all concerned that the Congress which day and night claims to be neither Hindu nor Muslim, has no right whatever to represent the Hindus."

Of course it has no such right. And Mr. Jinnah insists that the Congress has no right to represent the Muslims.

Which is, perhaps, why it has a right to represent *both* the communities.

* * *

Replying to an address presented on behalf of Momin community of Jubbulpore in which a request was made to encourage the handloom industry by patronising handwoven cloth, Mr. Jinnah publicly announced that he would use only Swadeshi cloth in future.

"In future." The two words are a significant commentary on the past."

* * *

Serious trouble arose in the Shanghai International Settlement over the Japanese soldiers trying to beat "a Chinese woman who contrary to Japanese regulations had gone to the French side of the road to draw water from a pump."

The descendants of the Sun have evidently their own notions of chivalry!

* * *

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Cordell Hull has issued a formal notice of his intention to negotiate an Anglo-American Trade Agreement.

Interested parties are given until February 19 to submit their views and public hearings will open in Washington on March 14 —Reuter.

The American Government ought to learn the technique of negotiating such agreements from our Government of India instead of wasting their time on eliciting public opinion.

* * *

A British Police Officer in Shanghai has resigned as a sequel to the maltreatment he recently received at the hands of Japanese soldiery. Other Police Officers are also contemplating resignation "rather than suffer indignities and attacks at the hands of the Japanese military authorities."

They have at least more self-respect than the diplomats of the European and American Powers who are quietly allowing themselves to be insulted by the Japanese.

* * *

The Empire-builder was addressing a brilliant and distinguished gathering, and he felt in the mood for panegyrics.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I was born an Englishman, I have lived an Englishman, and I hope I may die an Englishman."

A voice, trembling with compassion, from the back of the hall, "Man, have you no ambition?"

How To End Economic Wars

Plea For Currency Control By Govt.

IF BRITAIN AND EMPIRE COUNTRIES CO-OPERATE, THERE WON'T BE ANY PANIC OF SLUMPS, SAYS SIR MONTAGU WEBB

KARACHI, January 8.

"As long as every conceivable facility is afforded to the general public to gamble and speculate in stocks and shares, so long may we expect those excessive fluctuations—commonly referred to as booms or slumps—in the market prices of such stocks and shares on the great Stock Exchanges of Europes and America". Thus observed Sir Montagu de P. Webb, C.I.E., popularly known as the 'Silver Warrior' in an exclusive interview just after his return from England.

EVIL OF SPECULATION

"Officially," continued Sir Montagu Webb, "The British Government and people from upon the idea of gambling; and the issue of a British Government Lottery or of a British Premium Bond Loan—such as is common in many other countries—is positively unthinkable. At the same time the British Government seem quite blind, not only to the consequences of noxious Stock Exchange excesses, but also to the endless forms of obvious gambling in daily operation designed to enmesh the entire population from the lowest to the highest, with penny football pools and ridiculous 'competitions' in the press, up to almost daily dog runs and horse races in every part of the country. No section of the public is uncatered for. And with the result that great masses of the population, including the womenfolk, are induced to waste much of their time and thoughts in efforts to smatch a money fortune from their fellow-workers, without putting forth so much as a day's honest work to merit it.

"The popular daily press reflects the consequent demoralization. Everybody is involved; and as a result of the widespread vitiated atmosphere, we are now witnessing what might be described as a boom in slumps that exposes many stock exchanges and city gamblers to the ridicule of all sane spectators.

"Yet business ought not to collapse. The number of people in the world whose wants are unsatisfied is still enormous. The puzzle in to-day's economic, and political problems is to find a way of enabling those many hundreds of millions of potent customers to purchase from us what they want.

RESULT OF PANIC.

"Slumps are largely the results of panics raised by petty gamblers and reckless speculators, not by 'bona fide' traders. A temporary downward movement of prices, such as we are experiencing is the result of a restriction on credit, a reduction in spending, and a consequent contraction of the currency. It follows that falling prices can be checked by an expansion of credit, increased spending and an enlargement of the currency.

"To ameliorate the present position, remove present dangers and to safeguard the future, a step forward in monetary management is imperative.

NEED OF GOVT. CONTROL.

If we are to check the slumps in booms and booms in slumps, Government must itself perform the vital function of issuing and controlling credit and currency—not of course all credit or all currency, but a material portion or some part of the total volume. As no party Government or even the Treasury itself uncontrolled by some superior authority, would be suitable for this vitally important work, it will be necessary to bring into existence a new organ. This should be a Statutory Board of Currency of thoroughly independent and reliable men, who would hold office for periods of ten years, and would be representatives of agriculture, manufacturers, distributors and the great body of consumers, and should be presided over by the most distinguished legal luminary whom the country can produce.

The chief statutory functions of such a Board would be:

"To provide an ample supply of money-tools and credit suitable for all sections of the population, and for as many parts of the Empire as possible; and

"To maintain the stability of the Empire's money-tools as far as practicable, first as regards internal exchanges; and second with reference to external or foreign exchanges.

BOARD'S FUNCTIONS.

"The Board of Currency proposed above would probably deal with the present fall of prices and slumps in stocks and shares by making announcement in unmistakably clear and explicit terms its determination to employ every available resource to maintain the internal average price level and check all excessive gambling and speculation; and by co-operating as far as practicable with America and other countries in performing properly this vitally important statutory function.

"The whole object of such action would be to make it quite clear that no grave fall in the general level of prices within the British Empire and elsewhere would be permitted so far as the British Government and its allies in the cause of sane monetary control, could prevent it. Thus, the fall of prices having been arrested, agricultural and manufacturing productions could be maintained at its normally increasing volume.

"Determined action by a British Board of Currency, as suggested above, in co-operation with overseas Governments, British and foreign is I submit, not only a practicable proposition, but it would less the risk of panics and so promote steady economic growth and prosperity. There would be no reason to fear the world wars any more."—United Press.

Sjt. Khimji Liladhar Matani wires from Cutch (Mandvi):—"Citizens of Mandvi did not observe the Parishad Day here.

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"CHINA DAY" OBSERVANCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

meetings at different parks in the City and suburbs and organising processions.

In all meetings, speakers condemned Japanese aggression in China, sympathised with the Chinese nation in their struggle for freedom and appealed for help to alleviate the misery that has overtaken her.

Resolutions urging the boycott of Japanese goods and expressing sympathy in her privation were also adopted.—United Press.

"CHINA DAY" IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

A public meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Mahajana Sabha, and other organisations to observe the "China Day." Mr. Shaffee Mahomed presided over the meeting.

Resolutions conveying their greetings to the Chinese, condemning "the brutal murders" of innocent Chinese women and children, viewing the struggle of the Chinese people as part of a world struggle of the exploited masses for liberation and promising to do all they could to assist the Chinese fighters were passed.

The meeting called upon the Indian people to declare an effective boycott of Japanese goods and requested the Congress to take effective steps in this direction.—A. P.

"CHINA-DAY" AT LALBAUG

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the "F" Ward Congress Committee, the Young Workers' League, the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress and other organisations was held at Lalbaugh; Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi M.L.A., presided.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This public meeting emphatically condemns the unprovoked attack for imperialist aggrandisement upon Chinese National Independence by Japanese Imperialism. It assures its whole-hearted support to the Chinese people, who are heroically fighting to protect their National Independence. It also supports the appeal for funds made by Mr. Chu Teh, the Commander of the 8th Route Army, and calls upon the people of India to contribute generously to the fund started by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

"This meeting is of opinion that the struggle of the Chinese people is part of the struggle against Imperialism on world scale and calls upon the people of India to boycott Japanese goods. It also calls upon the dock-workers and railway workers not to assist in landing, unloading and forwarding of Japanese goods to various parts of India.

"It further urges the mercantile community of India to severe all business connections with Japanese firms and concretely assist in carrying out the boycott of Japanese goods by refusing to have any business deals with Japanese nationals".

Moving the resolution Mr. S. S. Mirajkar pointed out how the struggle of the Chinese is linked up with the struggle that India is carrying on against British Imperialism. He narrated the history of the United Front that is achieved in China between the Nationalists and the Communists. Mr. Mirajkar called upon the workers not to buy Japanese goods. He requested them to contribute to the funds for the Chinese struggle.

Messrs. Bukhari Bhogle, Patkar, Jadheo Paranjpe and Bhise, supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Towards the end a sealed box was taken round and the workers were seen putting into the box their copper coins.

JAPANESE CABINET'S DECISION

Complete Destruction Of Anti-Japanese Administration

TOKIO, Jan. 9.

Complete agreement to "destroy completely the anti-Japanese administration in China" is reported to have been reached after a three-hour meeting of the Cabinet in the afternoon, following a conference between the Imperial headquarters and leading Cabinet Ministers in the morning.

PROTEST AGAINST ATTACK.

Shanghai.—The British Consul-General, Mr. Herbert Phillips, has sent to Colonel Okan (Okamoto) a strong written protest against the attack on Turner and West. Subsequently Mr. Phillips had a long interview with Col. Okamoto, who, it is understood, expressed concern and promised a thorough investigation.—Reuter.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

Lala Dunichand's Five Adjournment Motions For To-day's Session

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

Notices for five adjournment motions have been given for the January session of the Punjab Assembly commencing here to-morrow, by Lala Dunichand, intending to raise discussion, among others, on "the constitutional propriety and political decency of the unhealthy propaganda and anti-Congress campaign carried on by certain members of the Punjab Cabinet", "the desirability of voluntary sacrifice by foregoing a part of their salary, on the analogy of the Congress Ministers, by the Punjab Ministers and the Parliamentary Secretaries", "the repressive policy of the Punjab Government" and "the alleged indiscriminate assaults by some policemen on a number of men and women of the village of Katani in the Amritsar District".—United Press.

"REFORM DAY" HARTAL ECHO

Madras Govt.'s Instructions To Local Fund Accounts Examiner

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

One more laurel has been added to the progressive policy of the Madras Ministry and the "Reforms Day Hartal" finds an echo in that Government, as a special case, have directed the examiner of the local funds accounts not to proceed with the question of surcharging the Councillors of the Madras Corporation in respect of the expenditure caused by the closure of the Corporation schools and offices on April 1 last, the day of the inauguration of the new Constitution.

It will be recalled that the Corporation schools and offices were closed on that day in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation Council to observe 'hartal' as a protest against the Government of India Act. 1935.

It is understood that Government have passed the above order on the distinct understanding that it should not be taken as a precedent.—United Press.

"PURGING CONGRESS OF UNDESIRABLES"

Hunger-Strike By U. P. Leader

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

Mr. Venkat Rao, Ex-President of the District Congress Committee, Partabgarh, is on hungerstrike since January 5 "to purge the undesirable elements from the Congress in the District.

It is alleged that he was roughly handled at a public meeting recently by members of the rival party. The matter has been reported to the Premier of the U.P., and to the Provincial Congress Committee. The latter is understood to be sending Mr. Sampurnanand to make enquiries on the spot.—A.P.

For Greek Crown Prince's Wedding

ATHENS, Jan. 8.

Dazzling blue and white will be the motif of to-morrow's wedding of Crown Prince Paul and Princess Fredrica of Brunswick for which all arrangements have been completed.

Fivty-five Royal Princes and Princesses, including the Duke and Duchess of Kent have all arrived. They will drive in 25 carriages to the rose-decked Cathedral where the Metropolitan of Athens will perform the ceremony in accordance with picturesque rites.

The wedding is most popular and the Athenians are agog. They will be awakened by a Salvo of guns from Mount Lycabethus. A further salvo of 21 will be fired as a signal for the procession to start.—Reuter.

Wedding Ceremony Of Princess Frederika Luise

ATHENS, Jan. 9.

The city was en fete to-day for the wedding of Princess Frederika Luise of Brunswick with the Crown Prince Paul of Greece. The bride drove in the state coach, accompanied by her father.

The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Athens in accordance with the ritual of the Orthodox Church. The three best men, the Crown Prince Michael of Rumania and Princes Peter and Philip of Greece, held the nuptial Crowns of flowers over the heads of the bride and the bridegroom while the words of the marriage service were said. Subsequently a Protestant service was performed in the palace by a German clergyman.—Reuter.

GENL. DELLANO DENOUNCED

Rebel Admission Of Fall Of Teruel

BARCELONA, Jan. 9.

Twenty were killed in an insurgent's air-raid on Barcelona last night.

GENL. DELLANO DENOUNCED.

Seveilles.—General Dellano in a broadcast denounced the insurgent Commander who surrendered Teruel as a traitor, scoundrel and criminal.

SUCCUMBED AT LAST.

Salamanca.—An insurgent communique admits that one insurgent centre of resistance in Teruel has succumbed after resisting for several days without water and another has been evacuated by the garrison of 500 who withdrew with arms, accompanied by 100 peasants and the Mayor of Teruel. The communique claims that the Government attacks on South Muela have been repulsed with great losses.—Reuter.

AJMER POLITICAL CONFERENCE

BEAWAR, Jan. 8.

The Secretary, Reception Committee of the Ajmer Political Conference wires:—

The Reception Committee of the Ajmer Provincial Political Conference Beawar, which includes all shades of citizens, has by an overwhelming majority selected Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as President of the Conference in its yesterday's meeting. At the end of the meeting all dissenting members gave an assurance of full support and co-operation. The dates now fixed are January 27, 28, 29 and 30.

U. S. And Walker Cup Tournament

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The following players have been invited to represent the United States for the Walker Cup Gold Tournament at St. Andrews on June 3 and 4. Ouimet the non-playing captain, Billows, Fishcher, Goodman, Haas, Koosis, Reynolds Smith, Ward and Yates, with Suffern Tailer and Moe as alternates.—Reuter.

Peshawar And Cawnpore Batches Arrive

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

Five Ahrar Volunteers belonging to Sialkot marched this afternoon to Shahidgunj, followed by a large crowd. They were placed under arrest as soon as they came out of the Delhi Gate.

A batch of five volunteers has reached here this morning from Cawnpore, while another batch from Peshawar led by Abdul Qayum, President of the Majlis-i-Ahrar, Peshawar, is arriving to-morrow.—A.P.

Travancore Recruits Jobless Graduates

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 6.

In accordance with the recent announcement of the Dewan in the Legislature that the State development schemes would provide work for educated young men and in pursuance of the Government's notification to that effect, Major E. G. Salter, Transport Superintendent, interviewed on Wednesday last 95 graduates, all of whom have been recruited as conductors in the State Transport Service. These graduates will be paid Rs. 25 per mensem and promotion will be given to deserving cases.—United Press.

London Welcome To Troopship

LONDON, January 8.

Divers descended immediately the troopship "Nevasa" arrived from India to ascertain the cause of trouble during the latter part of her journey.

It was found that the starboard propeller was chipped.

Warmest welcome awaited the 1,500 troops aboard. Second Lt.-Lloyd of the 1/8 Punjab Regiment was brought ashore on a stretcher with partial paralysis as a consequence of a shot in the neck while fighting on the Frontier. He was taken to hospital at Millbank.—Reuter.

Van Zeeland Completes London Consultations

LONDON, January 8.

M. Van Zeeland has completed consultations in London. Throughout his visit, he has maintained the utmost discretion with regard to his report and declined to make any statement for publication.—Reuter.

Poet-Philosopher Of All Humanity

Bombay's Tribute To Sir Md. Iqbal.

LET INDIA REALISE HIS MESSAGE OF "LOVE" & SPREAD MUSK OF FREEDOM IN WORLD, SAYS MRS. NAIDU

"Before the hope of Iqbal can be realised in this world, it must be realised in India and if that new Temple of Liberty is to be built, if that Musk of Freedom should spread its fragrance throughout the land, myself and my friend Moulana Shaukat Ali must work hand in hand", declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, speaking at the Iqbal Day meeting, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday.

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Bazm-e-Khayal, was presided over by Al-Haj Qussim Ali Jairajbhoy.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Moulana Ahmed Shahab, Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan, M. Hashim, Syed Murtuza Ali, Sahrai and others addressed the meeting.

The meeting commenced with prayers and the singing of Iqbal's popular National song "Sare Jahan Se Achcha Hindustan Hamara."

NO INCONSISTENCY.

The president in the course of his remarks said that there was nothing contradictory or antagonistic in Iqbal the patriot, Iqbal the champion of Pan-Islamism, and Iqbal the poet of humanity. Iqbal lays stress on the great teaching of Islam:—"The whole earth belongs to God and to none else."

Singing about the oneness of humanity he reminds man:

"Thou art not free as yet from the shackles of water and clay,
"Thou savest; I am a Turk, I am an Afghan,
"I am at first an Adam without any colour,
"Afterwards I am an Indian or a Turanian."

Continuing the speaker said: "The same Iqbal who deplores the 'discord creating' soil of India and exhorts the Indian to realise that slavery consists in being a slave to differences of "thee and thou," now tells the whole world that God created it from the same water and clay and it was man, who had created such distinction as Persian, Tartar, or Negro. A poet-philosopher of his stature cannot remain confined within the limits of narrow patriotism or blind sectarianism. With his supreme ideal of brotherhood he cannot tolerate that man should raise his hand against man, that man should bow before man as a slave."

IQBAL'S MESSAGE.

"The salvation of the people of this world lies in Love," that is his message to the world distracted by suspicion. He told the Brahmin that he had learnt from his idols only how to bear enmity towards his kith and kin. The Moulvi had also learnt from his God how to wrangle with others. Disgusted with this misuse of religion he left temple and mosque only to raise the temple in heart's abode, where the separate ones are reconciled, all marks of discord erased and where all devotees drink the sweetness of love."

"The world lacks courage to-day to tackle its problems seriously. Iqbal sings of courage in the lines:

"To a brave heart the tiger appears to be a sheep.
"To a frightened heart, even a deer looks like a leopard.
"If thou hast no fear, even the ocean is like a desert.
"If thou art fearful, every wave will appear to be a crocodile."

HIS GOSPEL OF LIFE.

He advocates a gospel of dangerous living, danger to be incurred not for its own sake or for any unhealthy sensation, but for its bracing effects upon us, especially for helping the meek and those in distress."

"The courage of a righteous cause is derived from absolute trust in the Almighty.

"Trust-in-God is ecstacy and emancipation of the self,
"Trust-in-God is sitting amidst conflagration like Khalil,
"O slave of the present civilisation, hearken.
"Infidelity is worse than slavery."

What better message could be given to the world to-day than this of truth, justice and courage, all inspired by such infinite trust-in-God?

POET OF HUMANITY.

Mr. Sahrai said that Iqbal was not a poet of Islam alone. It would be an insult to call him such. He was a poet of all humanity.

Mr. Syed Murtuza Ali said that Iqbal's poetry roused the Muslims to the consciousness of their past glory. In the form of a poem complaining to God about the downfall of the Muslims, he reminded them of their lost ground and whipped them up to strive and retrieve the same. He called them to action and urged them to live dangerously, so that their names might live long after they themselves were no more.

Md. Ali Bahadur Khan said that Iqbal was a true poet of Islam. He was no narrow nationalist but had preached a healthy internationalism.

SHAUKAT ALI'S TRIBUTE.

Moulana Shukat Ali said that he was not a scholar. Poetry was far from the field of his activities. Yet, while in gaol and in internment and other dark moments of his life Iqbal's poems had cheered him and had filled him with hope and inspiration.

He read a number of specimens from Iqbal's poetry, which had won his appreciation, and said that it was not enough to read Iqbal's poems but people must strive to live according to Iqbal's teaching.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu recalled how she had first met Sir Muhmad Iqbal sometime in 1911 at Delhi. Ever since, she had remained his personal friend and one of his ardent admirers. His fame had spread through every land. She narrated how she had met an Egyptian near the Victoria Falls in the heart of central Africa and how he had claimed Iqbal as "Our poet."

DARING PHILOSOPHY.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said that it was because Iqbal was a poet in every drop of his blood that he could preach a triumphant philosophy of life, a philosophy of hope, a philosophy of victory even in the moment of defeat.

He could not merely be a racial poet, he could not merely be a national poet. The spirit of the times would not permit that. He must be a universal poet, whatever the medium of his expression was. He wrote for all the world, because he realised that human fellowship must be the basis of human progress and equity must be the basis of national justice.

Continuing she said that Iqbal, filled with the philosophy of the West, brought it to the touchstone of the philosophy of the Orient in his blood. In the light of the judgment of centuries of inherited philosophy, he had perforce to destroy what was evanascent in the message of the West transmute what was good in it, for the use of his country.

NO INCONSISTENCY.

There was no inconsistency between his earlier national poems and his later universal outlook. She said that she was there because who would not permit it to be said that one of her co-workers should have a label put on him and claimed to belong to one community. He was part of the imperishable treasure of the world. As he grew further and further, he came to a wider and wider realisation of International life. And in this era of international conflicts he had a special message of hope for the world; but before the hope of Iqbal could be realised in this world, it should be realised in India and that could only be done by persons like herself and Moulana Shaukat Ali working hand in hand.

Messages from Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Dr. K. A. Hamid and Mr. S. A. Brelvi were read at the meeting, which terminated with prayers for the speedy recovery of Dr. Sir Mohamed Iqbal, who is lying ill.

Wounded Ambassador Back In London

LONDON, January 8.

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, former British Ambassador in China, who was seriously wounded by Japanese aeroplanes when driving from Nanking to Shanghai arrived in London with Lady Knatchbull.

Interviewed by Reuter he said: "I am very fit. I think I am quite recovered."

Sir Hughe Hugessen was met by Baron Tomii, Counsellor of Japanese Embassy.—Reuter.

Trinidad Riots Echo

LONDON, January 8.

It is learned the report of the Government Commission established to inquire into the cause of the Trinidad riots of last June will be published early next month.—Reuter.

FREE KITCHEN FOR VILLAGERS

(Continued from page 1)

the Tapti. But all these roads are in a very bad condition unfit for any traffic, much less, motor traffic.

It appears that the Government have recently undertaken the asphalting of the "Provincial" roads at the cost of about Rs. 40,000 and the work has already begun. As for the roads in charge of the Local Boards, Government have made a grant of Rs. 10,000 and it is expected that the Board authorities also will repair the roads.

Those coming from Bhusaval and Bombay would have to get down at Madhi and arrangements are being made to provide bus conveyance. Those coming from Baroda, Ahmedabad, Delhi, etc., will have to get down at Kim on the B. B. C. I. main line, 24 miles away from Vithalnagar.

Buses will carry people to Vithalnagar. A special suspension bridge is under construction connecting the road from Kim with Vithalnagar. The bridge is across the river Tapti and connects Mandvi on the opposite bank and the visitors' and delegates' camps in Vithalnagar.

WATER SUPPLY

Mr. Ramdas, the Engineer in charge of construction of the Nagar, expects that eleven lakhs of gallons of water will be consumed in a day in Vithalnagar. The two wells dug in the riverbed have a capacity of twenty lakhs of gallons per day. The wells, which are 20 feet in diameter, are dug ten feet below the water level and each well has a discharge of 19,000 gallons per hour and after three hours pumping, is an experiment, the water-level had gone down only by two feet. Water is pumped from these two wells to two huge tanks about fifty feet high on the banks. These tanks have each a capacity of holding 100,000 gallons and water, after being chlorinated, is pumped up to a tank about seventy feet high and from there will be distributed. Thirty thousand feet of pipes have been laid and there will in all be 1,400 taps in the Nagar.

HELP TO R. C.

The whole of the waterworks would have cost the Reception Committee more than a lakh of rupees but now it will cost them only about Rs. 30,000. This is because of the help they got from the Hindustan Construction Company and the Ahmedabad Municipality. The latter have lent all the pipes required and the Reception Committee had to spend Rs. 18,000 in railway freight alone to convey these pipes from Ahmedabad. The Municipality have also lent the services of their Municipal Engineer to the Reception Committee. The Hindustan Construction Company are in charge of construction. The Cement Association, Bombay gave free of charge 200 tons of cement, which has been mainly used for the construction of the two wells and the two tanks.

Sand on the riverbed, being of the required type helped them a great deal and special slabs for bathing and drainage pipes have been manufactured on the riverbed.

Lakhs of bamboos were required for the construction of the bamboo City and the Reception Committee authorities have made arrangements for obtaining these at a very cheap rate. They are cut down from a forest, about thirty-five miles away, and are thrown into the Tapti river which floats them upto Vithalnagar. Hundreds of villagers, most of whom come from the forest area in Mandvi, set to work and cut them to the required size and prepare mats out of them for covering the huts and pandals.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that about 2,000 peasants from the surrounding villages are engaged in the construction of Vithalnagar.

KITCHEN ARRANGEMENTS

At present there is a temporary kitchen being run and about 500 people take their food thereat. As visitors are pouring in in their hundreds to have a look at the construction, it is possible that the common kitchen will be started very soon. Special arrangements have been made on either side of the kitchen to accommodate dinners. At a time 9,000 people can take food and arrangement is being made to serve 25,000 people a day in this kitchen alone. All the necessary materials for food supply have to be handmade. Hundreds of men and women are employed since the last fifteen days in pounding rice. As for oil, this comes from indigenous oil-mills. There are about nine of them being run at Madhi in an Ashram, which was confiscated by Government during the movement but returned after Congress accepted office. These are worked by nine pairs of hefty bullocks, blind-folded and flying the National Flags from their huge horns. Dry vegetables are being stored since the last eight days, while arrangements have been made in the surrounding villages for green vegetables.

As for the supply milk and ghee the Reception Committee as per directions of Gandhiji have decided to supply only cow's milk and ghee. Since the last fortnight, a cattle farm is being run and cows from various parts of Gujarat have been brought. There are at present about 300 cows of the best breed.

Apart from supply of milk, the cattle farm is to serve as a lesson to villagers. Milk at present obtained is turned into condensed milk and cream by a indigenous condenser. They produce at present ten tins of forty-five seers each of condensed milk per day There are already 300 tins prepared. There will be plenty of pure milk, curds and ghee available in Vithalnagar. By the time the Exhibition is opened, there will be 500 cows, about 120 of which have already been given as gift by various people.

POWER SUPPLY

Arrangements have been made by the Reception Committee to get electric power at a very cheap rate. As a matter of fact, no charges will be made by the Surat Electric Company for the supply of power. They will take only the bare charges for the construction of electric lines from Surat, 32 miles away. About thirty miles of wires are being used in Vithalnagar itself and the Excelsior Company of Bombay are doing this work at a very cheap rate.

FREE KITCHEN FOR VILLAGERS

The idea of Villagers' Camp is something new. Arrangements have been made to accommodate about 20,000 villagers free of charge and the food given in the Villager's Kitchen will be the cheapest—one and half anna per meal. There will be rice, dal and curry. Every villager in the Bardoli taluka is supplying voluntarily one maund of rice and some dal to the Reception Committee for running the Villager's Kitchen. This kitchen will run throughout the day and the early part of the night.

Special roads are under construction for carts to come from the villages. The villagers are not to use the main roads for carts.

Accommodation for stay in the Nagar has been made for 45,000 people 25,000 thousand visitors and delegates from outside and 20,000 villagers from the taluka. It is expected that there will be a floating population of about a lakh and a half every day.

There are to be in all 51 different Gates, constructed out of bamboo sticks and Babu Nandalal Bose has been busy with their construction and is also giving artistic touches to the whole construction of the Nagar. It appears that he will be soon working on the construction of a special 'Rath' (chariot) for the Presidential procession from Madhi. It is stated that 51 bullocks will be harnessed to the "Rath."

NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE

The slope from the bank downwards has helped the authorities a great deal in the construction of the pandal for the open session of the Congress. While at other sessions, the authorities had to specially construct the slope in Vithalnagar gives the appearance of natural amphitheatre. A day's work by the tracter, will complete the work and the authorities have only to construct the "compound" The Pandal will be 1000 feet long and 700 feet broad and is expected to accommodate 1,250,000.

The road connecting Madhi and Bardoli divides Vithalnagar into two. Most of the shops, the bazar, stores, men volunteers' camp villagers kitchen and latrines are to the left of the road while to the right are the visitors' camps, delegates' camps, general kitchen, women volunteers' camp, Subjects' Committee pandal, general offices, Exhibition, Jhenda Maidan, Congress Pandal and dairy. All these are on the riverside. There is a natural trench round the Vithalnagar.

WHERE MAHATMA WILL PUT UP.

There will be six special structures immediately behind the Subjects' Committee Pandal to accommodate the Working Committee members. Fifty yards away surrounding by a trench on all sides and facing the river, is the special hut for Mahatmaji.

Special family-quarters have been constructed for Congress Ministers and other leaders. About 35 Congress Ministers at least are expected to attend the session.

COUNTRY-WIDE BROADCAST

While all the speeches delivered either in the A.I.C.C. Pandal or the Open Sessions will be broadcast by the Chicago Radio Company for the benefit of the listeners in the Nagar itself, it is understood negotiations are in progress to get the proceedings broadcast all over the country. Whether this will be done or not will depend on the All-India Radio authorities at Delhi.

The open session of the Congress commences on February 19, but the activities in the Nagar will commence on 10th of February itself, when Mahatma Gandhi will declare the Exhibition open. Already several shops have been opened at Vithalnagar and before the end of this month it will be humming city.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, the General Secretary of the Reception Committee who has been staying in Vithalnagar for the last month has been sparing no pains to make available all facilities to the visitors and delegates.

COMMUNICATIONS

Arrangements for telephone and telegraphic connections are complete and there is a Post Office functioning here for the last one month. There are to be seven telegraphic lines and journalists would be glad to hear that the authorities have decided to have the latest machinery for transmission, as they are anxious to avoid the Faizpur experience.

NOT FOR DISCREDITING CONGRESS MINISTRIES

Jayaprakash Insists On Right Of Criticism

POONA, Jan. 9.

"Our policy is not to upset Congress Ministries or to embarrass them and our criticism is not out of unfriendliness or to discredit Congress Ministers although we were against office acceptance. We do want to co-operate with Congress and strengthen its struggle for power, but we also insist on our right of criticism which we are going to exercise inspite of misrepresentation or calumny from which we are suffering at the hands of reformist sections in the Congress." Said Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, head of the Congress Socialist Party addressing a large gathering of youths last evening in Tilak Mandir. Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Socialist Member of the Congress Working Committee presided

NOT ANTI-CONGRESS

The speaker further emphasised that organisations of youths, labour or peasants carried on by Congress Socialist Party were not anti-Congress movements, but were intended to strengthen the hands of the Congress and Congress Ministries Time was not very far when they would have to launch another bitter and perhaps final struggle to oppose the Federation possibly in 1939. If any crisis or deadlock was created in the country, they must be prepared to face the situation and organise the masses to fight. The Congress Socialist Party was doing nothing but preparing for such an occasion and utilising the present opportunity to organise youths, labour and peasants not against Congress, but under the Congress banner and thus helping the Congress and the Ministries in their task in the future struggle for power. There were leaders in the Congress who were afraid of organising masses but they did not realise the dynamic force of such classes as workers and peasants who would be the true vanguards of the final struggle

Concluding, the Speaker said that there was a distinct tendency among leaders to follow the path of reformism and barren constitutionalism. Other anti-Congress elements were taking advantage of the radical organisation to undermine the Congress influence but the basic role of Congress Socialists was to check both the tendencies

RESIST FEDERATION

Mr. Patwardhan speaking emphasised that the Federation ought to be resisted with all resources and power. Success of the Congress Ministries, he said, would be judged by their efforts to prepare the masses for future struggle and when masses were prepared for such struggle, Ministries would no longer be required to remain in Office

He warned other Socialists that their Anti-Congress attitude was not in the interest of their own goal and asked them to come under the Congress Banner which was the only instrument of struggle against Imperialism in India. He also sounded a note of caution against Congress Ministries developing self-complacence and asked all to keep the powder dry for future fight for independence.—United Press.

REVENUE MINISTER IN BANDRA

Opening Of The Konkanastha Mahar Co-operative Housing Society

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

The first general meeting of the Konkanastha Mahar Housing Society, Bandra, was held under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Morarjee Desai, Revenue Minister of the Bombay Government.

The Hon. Mr. Desai who was on his arrival taken round the residences of Bhangis and Mahars was shocked to witness their dwelling places. He freely gave vent to his feelings in his speech before the Housing Society meeting of the Konkanastha Mahars this morning. Amongst those present were Sjt. V.L. Mehta, Dr. DeMonte, Mr. Khan, Sjt. Ramnikrai Mehta, Sjt. K. Natarajan, etc.

The proceedings commenced at about 9.30 a.m. with Mr. Dhotre's request to Hon. Mr. Desai to preside over the day's function.

Mr. Jadhav, the Working Secretary thereafter read out the report, wherein he traced the various difficulties and in that the Mahars had to face for the primary necessity of shelter. In fact they had to, as the suburb developed, shift from place to place.

THE BEGINNING

Mr. Perry, the then Collector of the Suburban District was the first to give some attention to this problem. The secretary eulogised the active help rendered by the Hon. Mr. Kher, who was then only a national worker, and Sjt. Vaikunt L. Mehta, the Managing Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank

Thereafter the general meeting passed the bye-laws and constituted the Managing Board with Mr. V L. Mehta as Chairman and Mr. Kora, Miss K. Natarajan, Messrs. Asgaounker, Adreker, Dhotre, Jadhav and others as members.

Mr. Natarajan, Mr. V. L. Mehta and Mr. Bhagwat then addressed a few words on the need of the co-operative and team work and exhorted the Mahars to cultivate the spirit of co-operation in all their dealings, which alone will bring them up in the estimation of the people.

HON. MR. MORARJEE'S ADDRESS

The Hon. Mr. Morarjee Desai addressed the members of Mahar's Co-operative Society and said that if there was anything that had come to his notice from the report that the Secretary, Mr. Jadhav read, it was the value of honest persistent effort. "We must push on our efforts even amidst apparent disappointment. After twelve years of persistent efforts, you have been able to-day to form a Co-operative Housing Society. And if to-day even after the Congress Ministry is working, you have to wait, it is only because the old order of things does not adjust itself so easily to the changed circumstances. He assured them all that he would do his best under the circumstances. He exhorted them all to shake off that inferiority complex and asked them to remember that the Government was theirs now and that Government servants are their servants. And with a little co-operation and concerted action nothing in this world could stop them from the realisation of their ultimate objective.

He then expressed his own feelings as he came here and witnessed on his way those miserable dingy dark huts of the Bhangis and said that it was upto the Bandra Municipality to provide to them human dwelling houses.

He assured them of the fullest sympathy of the Congress Government in their ameliorative efforts.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

Lusitanians Beat Their Second String

Sunday's match, in the First Division of the Bombay Hockey League tournament, which was played between the Lusitanians 'A' and their second string, resulted in a comfortable victory for the former by four goals to one.

"C. R." At Sagar Studio

The Hon. Mr. C Rajagopalachari, Premier to the Madras Government, was the chief guest of honour on Wednesday at a small luncheon party given by Regisseur G. K. Seshagiri, who is now at Bombay with his Renaissance Theatre for the production of the two Tamil pictures "Jalaja" and "Jayaberikai" at the Sagar Movietone. Later in the night the Premier visited the Sagar Movietone, where he was received by Mr. S.C. Desai and other members of the studio. He was taken round the studio and saw a few rushes of the Tamil pictures, now nearing completion.

BRITAIN'S FIRST TEST TUBE CALF

Successful Experiment In Artificial Insemination

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Britain's first 'test tube' calf has been born—in Essex—and is growing up a fine, healthy animal. The sire a Friesian bull, has never left Holland; the dam, a Friesian cow, has never left England.

The calf is the result of a successful experiment in artificial insemination carried out by the animal Nutrition Research Institute, Cambridge University, and Dr. Sibenga, a Dutch Veterinary Surgeon.

Dr. Sibenga collected the semen from his bull, Odin, last February, stored it in a test tube packed in ice in an ordinary thermos flask and sent it by aeroplane to England. Twenty-eight hours later Lord Rayleigh's British Friesian cow, Terling Torch 67th, was inseminated with the fluid. She has now produced a fine heifer calf.

Last May and June semen from H. J and L. G Martin's Friesian bull, Littleport Nico's Lindberg, was sent from Cambridge to Dr. Sibenga in Holland and he inseminated 31 cows. It is believed that about half of them are now in calf.

EXPERIMENTS ON EWES

Even more striking experiments have been made with sheep in this direction. Over a year ago a ram lamb was born in Poland from semen taken from a Suffolk ram and sent by air 1,500 miles. The lamb was appropriately christened the 'Airman'

The experiments opened possibilities for using valuable sires over a wide area.

Artificial insemination was first attempted 169 years ago by Lazaro Spallanazaui, an Italian scientist. He succeeded in producing 3 healthy puppies from a spaniel bitch.

The method has been most used in Russia, and according to the last report the Moscow Experimental Station has successfully impregnated 2,000,000 cows, 3,000,000 ewes, 650,000 mares and 200,000 cows.

In man the method has been used only when there is physical deformity and all other treatment has failed to cure sterility.

Altogether there have now been about 200 cases, a third of which have been successful in spite of serious difficulties.—United Press.

MR. NURIE AT WORLI

Appeal To Muslims To Join Congress

Under the auspices of the Worli Youngmen's Muslim Association a public meeting was held on the open space behind Worli Chawls No. 43 when the Muslims of Worli presented a congratulatory address to the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister, Public Works Department. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan M.L.A. presided. Among those present were Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Nagindas Master, Jagtap, Wandrekar, Patil and Songaonkar.

Mr. Gaya read the address which eulogised Mr. Nurie's services, described the grievances of the Muslims of Worli and hoped the Congress Ministry would remove them.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie was presented with the address and garlanded. In reply he assured them that the Congress Ministry, whose object was to serve the poor, had provided in the next year's budget sufficient money which would enable them to improve the Worli chawls and remove their grievances. Mr. Kher, who was in charge of Labour, took a special interest in the chawls and their tenants. Mr. Nurie appealed to Muslims to join the Congress as Congress was the only body which would effectively protect the interest of the poor. He assured the tenants of Worli chawls that the Government was anxious to do every thing possible for them. He appealed to them to co-operate with the authorities in getting rid of the evil of gambling which he regretted to note prevailed in some of the chawls.

Ayurvedic School For Sholapur?

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 7.

The Sholapur District Hereditary Ayurvedic Doctors League met on Jan. 6 under the presidency of Ayurvedacharya Prof. Rangacharyul of Guntur.

It was resolved to start an Ayurvedic School at Sholapur in the near future.

It was also resolved to request the Health Minister of Bombay to allot one seat on the Indian Medical Board to be formed to Andhra Vaidyas as their number exceeds 500.

City Workers To Join 1,500 Peasants In Procession To-day

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of the committee was held this afternoon in the Hall of the Servants of India Society.

At the outset Mr. Indulal Yagnik placed on the table a letter received from Mr. Tipnis in Mahad stating that a steamer each owned by B. S. N. Co., and Indian Co-operative Steam Ship Co. had been chartered to transport about 1,500 peasants from different ports in Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts so as to bring them to Bombay on the morning of the 10th instant

The Committee then resolved to appoint Messrs. Yagnik and Parulekar to draft a memorandum to be submitted with the statement of demands to the Prime Minister of Bombay.

The Committee then discussed the route of the March. It was decided that the peasants hailing from Thana district should assemble at Kamgar Maidan on Monday morning, and that accompanied by friendly rural workers of the city they should march at about 11-30 a. m. by Byculla Bridge, Bhendi Bazar, Mohammad Ali Road and Bori Bunder and assemble at the Azad Maidan in a meeting at 1-30 p. m. to adopt the statement of demands.

RAMAS TO JOIN PEASANTS

A contingent of Ramas would join them from Choupatty, and peasants, arriving at Alexander Dock in the morning, would also join them at Azad Maidan. After the meeting the peasants would march to the Assembly Hall so as to reach there at about 3-30 p. m.

The leaders of the procession and members of the deputation who were to wait on the Prime Minister were elected, and arrangements for the accommodation of peasants arriving in Bombay were settled.

PEASANT DEMONSTRATION AND SOCIALISTS

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar has addressed the following letter to the Secretary Bombay Congress Socialist Party:—

With reference to your letter dated 23rd December, 1937, in which you attempt to make clear your position on the issue of your refusal to join the Kisan March to the Bombay Assembly on the day of its reopening in Bombay, I have the following to state on behalf of the B.P.T.U.C. I was unable to reply to your letter earlier because of my absence from Bombay in connection with the A.I.T.U.C. session at Delhi.

At the outset let me draw your attention to the mis-statement you make about the inclusion of the Cooperites in the United Front Committee. As recently pointed out by Com. Indulal Yagnik in a press statement, the Bombay peasant group in the Assembly is quite distinct from Mr. Cooper's Peoples' and Peasants' Party. It is this group, which has the same radical agrarian programme as the Independent Labour Party, which has joined up.

But the main question which arises out of the position of the Bombay C.S.P. is this: Is it permissable on the issue of a specific United Front action, which is undoubtedly calculated to effect a mass mobilisation on a limited but anti-imperialist issue, to co-operate with organisations which have a mass backing but whose "anti-imperialist nature is above suspicion?" In a specific case before us the B.P.T.U.C. and the Kisan Propaganda Committee have taken the view that such a co-operation is permissible because they are satisfied on the following two points: (1) that such a co-operation is 'essential' for an 'effective mobilisation' of the peasantry for the particular occasion (2) that the co-operation is restricted to the bringing about of a demonstration which further the cause of rallying the masses for struggle to achieve the minimum election programme which the Indian National Congress and with it all other anti-imperialist organisations, have set themselves to achieve

It is not a fact that the groups and organisations with which we have decided to co-operate for this specific purpose wield a considerable mass influence among the peasantry in Konkan? Is it not a fact that the Kisan Sabhas and Trade Union workers co-operated with Mr. S.V. Parulekar and his colleagues in the Charl peasants' strike? Is it not a fact that Mr. Parulekar presided over a peasant conference in Ahmednagar in which the Socialist also participated? These are facts. They prove that the fact that the I.L.P. has an anti-Congress bias does not prevent us from co-operating with it or its members for the 'specific purpose' of developing the organisation and the struggle of the peasants.

The argument that these bodies are not class organisation of the peasantry but political parties is also not valid. For the matter of that the 'Bombay' C.S.P. itself is not yet a class-organisation of the working class but a political party.

Was it not made perfectly clear in the joint meeting that the peasant demonstration proposed is for the purpose of voicing their unfulfilled demands which form part of the Congress Election Manifesto? Have not such rallies been held in every province, in Bihar, in Orissa, in U.P. and in Madras? Is the Bombay rally any different? Or does it at once change its character as soon as it is also joined by other peasant groups which are ordinarily anti-Congress? We think it does not, especially when the point was made perfectly clear in the United Front agreement.

Both your faith in Socialism and your loyalty to the Congress, demands that you forthwith reverse your decision and join us in the peasant demonstration.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN DOHAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail.)

A circular has been issued by the Bombay Government ordering collection of land revenue for the present year and postponing, instead of remitting, the revenue of the famine year of 1936-37.

Full revenue is to be recovered from 116 villages and 50 per cent of only 5 villages.

Fifty per cent Land revenue of the famine year is to be recovered from 27 villages. Full revenue of the famine year had been recovered from 33 villages.

Apart from the 1936-37 famine year, the 1937-38 year has also been a partial failure as the crops were destroyed by the cater-pillars and excessive rains.

Ex-Ruler Of Hindu State Dead

SYLHET, (By Mail).

Raja Chatra Singh Nripa, the last King of Jaintia Parganas, passed away on Monday last, at Sylhet at the age of 55. His body was removed to his residence at Jaintia where it was cremated.

Jaintia was an independent Hindu State. In 1832 the Raja of Jaintia was deprived of his territory in the plains consequent on the atrocities alleged to have been committed by him on British subjects. He then acknowledged allegiance to the East India Company.

In 1835 formal possession of the territory was taken over by Colonel Lister.

All Government offices and courts were closed to-day as soon as the news of the death of the Rajah was received.

The deceased was in receipt of a monthly pension from the Government. He leaves no male issue.—A. P.

V. R. BENGERI COMING TO INDIA

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec 24.

Mr. V. R. Bengeri, who is connected with the Privy Council work here left London for India during the week. He is an active member of the Indian community in London and has taken prominent part in founding the Hindu Association of Europe and the Marathi Speaking Union.

I learn that during his tour he intends to interview most of the Indian leaders, Hindus and Moslems, with a view to interest them in the work of the Association.

This organization has set its heart on building a permanent Hindu centre in London.

It is very gratifying that H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has made a handsome donation to its fund and has promised to contribute further funds when the work of building the Hall begins.

Mr. Bengeri's tour will last for about three months. His Indian address will be: C/o Thomas Cook & Sons, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"C. R." RETURNS TO MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Premier Mr. Rajagopalachari returned to Madras this evening by the Bombay Express and was met on the platform by the Governor's private Secretary Mr. D. H. Elwin, who had a brief talk with the Premier whereafter both boarded a waiting Government House car and drove straight to the Government House, where the Premier was closetted with the Governor for a few minutes and then drove to his residence.—A.P.

Science and Industry

Engineering For Road Traffic Safety

Necessity Of Investigating Accidents From The "What" Point-Of-View!

An appeal to cast off "the defeatist attitude that there is no use in developing an adequate plan because of ever present financial limitations" was made by Mr. A. S. Trollip, Hon. Jt. General Secretary, the Safety First Association of India, in his opening speech introducing his paper on "Engineering for Traffic Safety" submitted to the Twenty-third Session of the Bombay Engineering Congress held last month.

Funds are being expended year after year for streets and highways. "Whatever money is available" said Mr. Trollip, "should be used effectively on modern facilities which fit into a master plan. If this is not done, the money spent is largely wasted.

"Engineering for Traffic Safety" said Mr. Trollip, "is a subject that warrants your serious attention if the highways is to fulfil the purpose for which it is intended."

Economy in business depends on speed. If through inadequate traffic facilities and obsolete streets the movement of the business community and its ancillaries is slowed down through congestion, time which is costly is lost.

The causes which make for traffic congestion and delay must, therefore, be found and removed, otherwise trade will be severely hampered and will increase the costs of our industry and commerce.

The measures which are necessary to do this must be based upon factual analysis. We cannot afford to attempt solutions based upon haphazard ideas and snap judgments. Haphazard development will never result in modern and adequate circulation facilities. There must be a master plan at which to aim. This plan must be co-ordinated with the other phases of the city and regional plans, and provide for continuous movement; it must incorporate safety and automatic physical regulation as well as protect property values.

ROAD DEFECTS

Accidents are symptoms pointing to defects in the layout and construction of roads. Mr. Bennett, the Surveyor to the County of Oxfordshire has proved that 79 per cent. of the fatal road accidents which occur in that area would have happened had the road been designed and constructed on the lines recommended by the Ministry of Transport.

60 per cent. of these accidents would have been prevented were ordinary defects removed, e.g. blind or unsuper-elevated bends, direct or blind cross roads, blind junctions, lack of a footpath, an unduly narrow carriageway, etc.

These defects are essentially defects of layout. Surface defects such as slippery or unduly rough roads were found to be a small factor in ancient causation.

The Ministry of Transport adjudged the number of accidents due to bad road surfaces in Oxfordshire at only 2 per cent. Why such a marked disparity? Because they asked the Police to consider only slippery roads and blind corners as road defects. Their object is to find out WHO caused the accident.

A SPECIALIST'S WORK

There is, therefore, the necessity of investigating accidents from the "what" point of view. The object of my paper is to place within your hands methods whereby you can diagnose the congestion factors and the causes of road accidents.

First of all you must be provided with an accident report that analyses the human and physical conditions present at the time of the accident. Then you must make office and field studies to find out the pattern of the accident and thus determine whether the layout or construction of the road was a contributory factor.

The personal factor is, of course, a contributory cause to nearly all accidents and if human judgment and action were perfect there would be none. As this is not possible we must build safety into the roads.

Means are available for completely relieving the road of its contribution; if this is not financially possible, the treatment will have to consist of minor adjustments and restrictions such as STOP signs, no right turns, specified maximum speeds. This a specialist's work. We have no trained Traffic Engineer in India. Can we not direct some of the young men, having the necessary aptitude who go abroad to study Engineering, to specialise in Traffic Engineering; if they did they would be doing a service to India and themselves instead of competing for employment in already crowded fields.

DUTIES OF A TRAFFIC ENGINEER

The duties of a Traffic Engineer would ordinarily be:—(a) Establishing means for detecting traffic problems as they develop before an emergency condition arises; (b) The study of these traffic problems as they appear and the preparation of remedial recommendations; (c) The provision of information regarding new restrictions and control measures, what they are intended to accomplish, and how the public should conform with them; (d) Detailing the specifications for the installation of equipment, and the inspection and approval of such installations when they have been made; (e) To determine whether the measures taken to check accidents speeds, volumes and practices have been successful; (f) Checking street designs to determine whether adequate traffic capacities have been incorporated; (g) Developing standard specifications for entrances, loading zones, and other traffic matters for which permits are issued.

The engineer responsible for the work of traffic engineering should be a young Engineer accustomed to the development of new methods and new procedure and to the presentation of technical studies in language the ordinary man can understand; he should be able to develop a comprehensive understanding of the traffic problem and its relation to the other economic and social problems.

The paper which was subsequently read and discussed with keen interest shows the methods which a trained traffic engineer should use in diagnosing accident experience in order to determine the measures to prevent accidents and remedy traffic congestion. The paper is illustrated by 10 schematic diagrams and supplemented by an appendix covering a method of determining critical speeds at intersections. Copies may be obtained at cost on request to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Engineering Congress, Post Box No. 527, Bombay.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN COTTON BALES

A metal tag has been designed to preserve identity of bales of American cotton from the ginnery to the user. In a communication the U.S. Department of Agriculture states that available evidence indicates that small quantities of American cotton shipped to European mills are 'false packed' and 'mixed packed', according to Mr. F. Taylor, who recently visited various countries in Europe for the purpose. Use of the tag should discourage false packing. The European investigation revealed that many bales which buyers charged as being 'false packed' were in fact "carelessly packed", but not with fraudulent intent. Mr. Taylor's collection included trash, sand, rags, a felt hat, an iron bar, pieces of gin machinery, a scale weight, a large rock and many other substances. In one bale nearly 200 lbs. of sand was found. In others, oil stains and other defects rendered the cotton unfit for spinning. Some bales observed by Mr. Taylor were so packed that they contained inferior cotton in the centre of the bale and more desirable cotton on each surface. "Two-sided" bales containing inferior cotton on one side and more desirable cotton on the other may be attributed partly to carelessness on the part of either the grower or the ginner and partly to other conditions beyond ordinary control. In American markets, bales are usually sampled on both sides and the grade of the lowest side taken. The new tag is visible on the head of the bale and is attached to an eyelet on the end of a steel anchor wire, 28in. in length, embedded lengthwise in the bale. It has been authorised for experimental use by a limited number of gins this season.

IRON ORE PRODUCTION IN INDIA

Iron and steel industry is experiencing a most welcome boom period at the present moment. The demand for iron and steel will remain high so long as talks on armament are in the air. India is sharing this prosperity as the report of the Geological Department shows.

At present India is the second largest producer of iron ore in the British Empire, and ninth in the world, while there is every hope that she will eventually take a much more important place.

Over 2-1/2 million tons, valued at nearly Rs. 40 lakhs (over £300,000) were produced during the year 1936. The mines are mainly in Singhbhum in the Province of Bihar and in the Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj States.

There was an increase in the production of pig iron which stood during the year at over 1,540,000 tons. This increase was accompanied by a substantial rise in the quantity exported, from nearly 473,000 tons in 1935, to nearly 606,000 tons in 1936.

Japan is the principal consumer of Indian pig iron. The proportion taken by that country fell from 70.8 per cent. in 1935 to 60.6 per cent. in 1936, though the actual amount rose by 9.9 per cent. There were larger increases in exports to the United Kingdom and the United States but the report to China was halved.

KARNATAK DELEGATES FOR HARIPURA

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

Mr. R. S. Hukkeriker, General Secretary, Karnatak P. C. C. writes:—

Out of the 163 seats of Haripura Congress Delegates allotted to Karnatak, 141 have been filled. The following 22 places in the districts mentioned along is yet to be filled and as soon as the results are received they will be published:—Bijapur Dt. 14 places, Bellary Dt. 4, Dharwar 1, Belgaum Dt. 1, Karwar Dt. 1, Mysore Dt. 1.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Dr. N. B. Kabbur; Messrs. R. S. Hukerikar; S. L. Kurtakoti; N. B. Hiremath; Dr. N. S. Hardikar; Smt. Umabai Kundapur; Messrs. G. C. Bhusanur; B. N. Munavalli; Shivashankarappa; R. K. Shevde; V. R. Kustagi; Tippanna Kalli; G. R. Kulkarni; M. P. Honnagudi; B. S. Sogi; K. R. Patil; S. C. Humbi; S. K. Hosmani; S. B. Hiremath; D. V. Nadiger; G. V. Hallikeri; Mahadev Mailar; H. G. Kulkarni; V. G. Chavati; A. G. Dodmeti; A. V. Chinivalru; A. M. Jadhav; R. V. Kargudri; V. A. Hodike; V. V. Patil; M. B. Kabbur; M. B. Kulkarni; A. N. Kundapur; S. C. Kulkarni; V. N. Patil; G. Kulkarni; and V. T. Magadi.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Messrs. J. V. Yalagi; D. R. Thakur; M. P. Patil; S. S. Jamakhandi; G. N. Kelkar; G. S. Metgud; G. B. Deshpande; S. B. Patil; S. G. Pujari; C. S. Vali; B. G. Inamdar; S. S. Patil; S. V. Kamat; D. L. Adhyapak; V. R. Reshmi; C. M. Kudachimath; G. J. Munavalli; P. B. Bogar; C. V. Pattar; V. N. Sutagatti; S. R. Nayak; B. V. Sambargi; K. S. Patil; S. A. Kakti; B. N. Datar; B. M. Bothe; M. R. Joshi; K. A. Shaik; S. S. Patil; N. G. Joshi; Waman B. Desai; V. G. Joshi; M. R. Joshi; and V. M. Gadag.

KARWAR DISTRICT.

Messrs. M. D. Karki; S. S. Gulvadi; Krishnadas Habbu; G. K. Hegde; S. D. Nadkarni; V. M. Mirjankar; B. J. Bhatiya; Ramanaik Basgod; Manappa Mainaik; Hari Anant Pai; G. M. Kamat; S. K. Hegde; P. V. Madgonkar; S. N. Keshwain; T. M. Motensur; T. S. Naik; R. R. Diwakar; M. D. Hegde; R. S. Hegde; R. T. Hegde; S. L. Kini; N. F. Hallikeri; G. P. Hegde; and K. V. Mahale.

SOUTH KANARA DIST.

Messrs. B. N. Shenoy; K. K. Shanabhogue; B. S. Hegde; P. M. Haik; B. K. Hegde; P. L. Nayak; K. P. R. Paduval; K. R. Shenoy; S. N. Holla; M. R. Punja; P. M. Padiyar; D. K. Shetty; B. Ananta Rai; M. Umesharao, B. Madhava Rao; M. N. Bhide; K. G. Supbappayya; L. S. Nayak; K. S. Pai; R. R. Talcherkar; U. S. Malliah; Bhojarao Bolar; and Smt. Kamaladevi.

COORG DISTRICT.

Sjt. C. M. Poonachya and Smt. B. T. G. Krishna.

MYSORE STATE.

Messrs. T. M. A. Pillaye; T. S. G. Moorthy; C. B. Monnayya; H. R. Gurvaraddy; K. Hanamataiya; H. Narasinhayya; V. Venkatappa; B. S. Upadhye; T. S. R. Iengar; N. Y. P. Pandit; S. Nijalingappa; S. Vasudevrao; S. Rangarao; P. S. S. Achar; K. R. Madhavarao; Vasappa Gogi; B. chandrasekaraih; T. C. Basappa; B. Ramaswamaiah; K. V. S. Swamy; and K. C. Reddy.

HINDI PRACHAR CONFERENCE AT HARIPURA

Plan To Conduct Exhibition Also During Congress Sessions

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Pt. Satyanarayan, Secretary, All-India Prachar Samiti, Wardha, has issued the following statement through the "United Press" before leaving for Wardha:—

"It has been decided to hold the 7th Akhil Bharatiya Rashtrabhasha Hindi Prachar Conference at Haripura during the Congress Session. It may be remembered that the 6th Hindi Prachar Conference was held at Faizpur under the Presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad. A strong reception Committee for the Haripura Conference is being organised and Mr. Mohanlal Bhat, Secretary of the Gujarat Hindi Prachar Karyalaya, Ahmedabad is in charge of the arrangements.

"It is also proposed to conduct a Hindi Prachar Exhibition along with the Conference through which an effort will be made to give an idea of the extent of the Hindi movement carried on in different provinces of the country.

"I had met some of the members of the Hindi Deputation and felt glad over the assurance given by the Bombay Premier regarding the compulsory introduction of Hindi-Hindustani in the schools of the Presidency.

"I am indeed satisfied with the successful efforts of the Karnatak Branch of the Daxina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha in organising a Hindi Training College at Dharwar on a grand scale."—United Press.

FOR TRAINING OF HINDI TEACHERS

College Opened At Dharwar

BANGALORE, Jan. 9.

With a view to give Hindi its proper place in the educational scheme and move the Congress Ministry of Bombay towards the step which the Madras Ministry has recently taken in connection with the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools, the K. P. Hindi Prachar Sabha has been contemplating to carry on intensive Hindi Prachar work in Bombay Karnatak. The Sabha has opened a Hindi Sikshak Vidyalaya (Teachers' Training College) at Dharwar to train qualified Hindi teachers.

A local Committee with Srimati Krishnabai Panjikar as the Chairwoman and Mr. S. Nagaraj, (Lucknow), Visarad (Allahabad) as the Secretary is managing the Vidyalaya. The annual budget of the Vidyalaya has been estimated at Rs 10,000. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, District Local Boards, Municipalities and the Government of Bombay are being approached for grants.

100 POPULAR LECTURES.

The training period extends over two terms of six months each. The course consists of a study of Hindi Language and Literature, a Preliminary Course in Urdu, Outlines of Kannada Literature and Methods of Teaching. Compulsory Physical Culture has been insisted on every student. About a hundred popular lectures on subjects like History of the Congress, Provincial Autonomy, Swadeshi Movement, Khadi Prachar and Rural Upliftment have been arranged.

Syt. N. Nagappa, M.A. (B.H.U.) has been appointed the Principal of the Vidyalaya and three more highly qualified Lecturers are on the staff of the College. Besides these four full time members of the staff, services of three part-time Lecturers in Urdu, Kannada Literature and Physical Culture have been secured. About a dozen scholars have consented to deliver lectures on various current topics related to National Renaissance.

The Vidyalaya has been located in the spacious premises of the Karnatak Vyayam Vidyapith, Fort, Dharwar. Facilities for boarding and lodging have been provided for 40 students in the Hostel. The Hostel is being run on Ashramic lines The present strength of the Vidyalaya is 100.—United Press.

Two Policemen Killed In Clash With Dacoit

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

A report has been received from Raiwind, a town in the interior of Lahore District, that a police head-constable and a constable were killed in an encounter with a dacoit who was wanted by the police.

Further details are lacking.—A.P.

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WESTERN INDIA CUP

Wife Granted Divorce Decree

MARIANAO, (Cuba), Jan. 8.

A decree of divorce against Count Cavadonga, the eldest son of King Alfonso was granted to the Count's second wife, formerly Senorita Marta Racafort.

The Court waived the necessity of the Count's attendance as he is suffering from recurrence of haemophilia and has been receiving blood transfusions.

Doctors forbade his removal to the Divorce Court in ambulance as had been planned.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN BANGALORE JAIL

BANGALORE, Jan. 8.

Mr. Kotre Nanjappa, who is undergoing a term of two and a half years rigorous imprisonment for sedition is, it is learnt, on hunger-strike for the last one week.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan. 8.

L Triestino s.s. Laconia of 3762 reg tons Capt M Ivanissevich arrived from Genoa via Leghorn Naples Port Said Suez Massowa and Karachi with general cargo.

P and O s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt J M Legg arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Khoram Shahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

J Finlay s.s. Serbino of 2546 reg tons Capt W Rogerson arrived from Dunkerk via Antwerp Middlesbrough Hull Port Said Port Sudan with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie arrived from Durban via African Ports Mombassa Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

Norwegian s.s. Hermion of 2980 reg tons Capt R Hanneveg arrived from San Francisco via Los Angeles Yokohama and Kobe with cargo of cotton (Agents Volkart Bros')

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt. F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

F F Campbell s.s. Pres Pierce of 6181 reg tons Capt H Nelson sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt J M Legg sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Howra of 4096 reg tons Capt. R C Brown sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo

L Triestino s.s. Laconia 3762 reg tons Capt W Ivanissevich sailed for Saigon via Singapore with same bottom cargo.

M Mackenzie s.s. Ensley City of 3801 reg tons Capt L Smith sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with same bottom cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Mirzapore of 4135 reg tons Capt J F Waldrum sailed for Kobe via Calicut and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

L Edward's s.s. Ehrenfels of 4763 reg tons Capt C Leitlof sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan. 8.

1 Ehrenfels 4763 Karachi 9-1 L Edwards
4 Elysia 4211 Karachi 15-1 Anchor Line
5 Press. Pierce 6663 New York 8-1 F F Campbell
7 C/Canterbury 5290 Karachi 14-1 K Nixon
8 Ensley City 3801 Calcutta 10-1 M M
13 Ozarda 5038 Calcutta 9-1 M M
14 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 9-1 M M
16 C/Barcelona 3524 Karachi 12-1 K Nixon

Victoria Dock

2 Jalaratna 2326 Rangoon 10-1 Scindia S N
3 Borneo Maru 4264 Karachi 11-1 O S K
6 Laconia 3762 Singapore 9-1 L T
7 Barjora 1908 NF NF MM
8 Victoria Marie 682 Karachi 8-1 Merchant S N

Prince's Dock

A Jalajyoti 2698 Rangoon 16-1 Scindia S N
C/R Golconda 3203 Rangoon 9-1 M M
D/E Baroda 1888 Busra 12-1 M M
F Rizawani 3306 Jeddah 10-1 T Morrison
K Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Strathmore 16-2-38 P and O S N
Comorin 20-1-38 P and O S N
Kaisar-I-Hind 3-2-38 P and O
Nowshera 8-1-38 M M
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 7-1-38 K Nixon
FROM SYDNEY
Strathnaire 15-1-38 P and O S N
FROM GENOA
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
FROM OSLO
Rinda 12-1-38 L Edwards
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryufuku Maru 18-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Tsushima Maru 21-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyama Maru 17-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 14-1-38 M M
Rawalpindi 21-1-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 12-1-38 L Triestino
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM HAMBURG
Reichenfels 26-1-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 15-1-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
City of Worcester 11-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 20-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 8-2-38 F F Campbell
West Cusseta 13-1-38 L Edwards
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 13-1-38 M M
Varsova 8-1-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino
FROM ABADAN
Br. Sergent 9-1-38 Anglo-Iranian Oil
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 22-1-38 M M
Karanja 8-1-38 M M
FROM BASSIN
Jalyamuna 11-1-38 S S N
Jalaputra 11-1-38 S S N
Jalamani 13-1-38 S S N
FROM KARACHI
Anyo Maru 9-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Nalgora 11-1-38 M M
Vita 13-1-38 M M
Kybfels 12-1-38 L Edward

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathaird 15-1-38 P and O
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and O
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 28-1-38 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
City of Worcester 13-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Wolfsburg 5-1-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L. T.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Comorin 20-1-38 P and O
Kaisar-I-Hind 3-2-38 P and O
Somali 5-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Mirzapore 9-1-38 M M
Anyo Maru 15-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancomano 27-1-38 L Triestino
FOR JEDDAH
Rizwani 10-1-38 T Morrison
FOR BASRA
Baroda 12-1-38 M M
Varsova 13-1-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 19-1-38 M M
Takliwa 2-2-38 M M
FOR RANGOON
Jalratna 10-1-38 Scindia S S N
Goalconda 9-1-38 M M
Jaljyoti 16-1-38 Scindia S S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Ozarda 7-1-38 M M
Nizam 8-1-38 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Vita 15-1-38 M M
City of Canterbury 14-1-38 K Nixon
Borneo Maru 11-1-38 O S K
Elysia 15-1-38 Anchor Line
City of Barcelona 12-1-38 K Nixon

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Howra 6-1-38
S S President Pierce 7-1-38
S S Baroda 8-1-38
S S Vita 7-1-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

S S City of Canterbury for Ghent: 665 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 275 bales cotton raw B Mawji; 55 bales cotton raw Swastika G Trading.

For Dunkerk: 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 110 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 165 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Gdynia: 27 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Antwerp: 25 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 220 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 3200 pkts myrabollam C Jivanlal; 15 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 55 bales raw cotton P Hirachand.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 150 bales cotton waste P Dass.

For Manchester: 150 bales cotton waste C Chandulal; 4000 pkts myrabollam P Mathradas.

S S Nalgora for Antwerp: 55 bales cotton raw Swastika G Trading; 204 bales cotton raw A Podar; 400 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1100 tons dongri run of mine ore James Finlay.

For London: 9 bales cow hides tanned P E Boyee; 4786 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 1341 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton swastika G Trading.

For Hull: 2757 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 2012 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 3788 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

S S City of Barcelona for Manchester: 13 bales raw cotton B Karsondas; 616 bags myrabollam P Mathradas.

For Liverpool: 409 bags kapad seed K Tricamji.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong: 108 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon; 224 bales cotton grey yarn Jethabhai Jewan.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 620 bales raw cotton Kotak

S S Anyo Maru for Osaka: 660 bdls new tin plate clippings Ali Bros.

For Kobe: 2000 bales raw cotton Madhavdas Amersey.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokohama: 200 tons old steel scrap G Gabriel.

For Kobe: 50 tons steel scrap in bags G Gabriel.

IMPORTS

M S Ryoyo Maru Agent M B Kaisha from Yokohama: 950 bags sulphur crude; 235 bales raw silk; 102 cases silk yarn; 240 dms sodium sulphide; 90 cases staple fibre yarn; 500 dms asphalt.

From Shimiza: 569 cases green tea; 120 bdls chest wood.

From Nagoya: 668 cases porcelain ware; 1304 cases tiles; 171 cases glass ware; 50 cases crockery ware; 100 cases rayon yarn; 40 cases cycle parts.

From Osaka: 389 cases staple fibre yarn; 2950 bdls black steel sheets; 261 cases cotton jeans; 1150 cases grey cotton shirting; 941 cases rayon yarn; 400 bags stearine; 355 cases cotton yarn; 500 bags stearine wax; 100 d/johns hydrogen percxide; 350 bags dextrine; 175 cases spun silk yarn; 75 d/johns acetic acid; 59 cases clocks; 396 cases cotton goods; 332 cases silk loom; 250 bags double super phosphate; 169 cases porcelain ware; 98 cases glass beads 413 cases glass bottles; 120 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 508 cases tiles; 50 bags glue for matches; 130 cases art silk yarn; 460 coils steel bar; 100 tons paint; 41 bales dhooty; 44 cases nut buttons; 35 cases boffins; 49 cases elect goods; 375 cases glassware; 200 bags sulphur; 89 cases umbrella goods; 215 cases glass bangles; 67 cases rayon weaving machine; 126 cases spg and weaving machy and accessories; 39 cases celluloid goods; 100 bags calcium carbonate

From Kobe: 246 bales raw silk; 34 cases weaving machy and accessories; 766 cases cotton piece goods; 492 cases cotton and rayon mixed piece goods; 300 cases fresh apples; 130 cases mattings; 91 cases glassware; 443 cases rayon yarn; 40 bales straw boards; 107 cases staple fibre yarn; 42 cases cotton jeans; 100 cases paint; 1044 bags tile; 38 cases empty tin cans; 49 cases bobbins; 100 cases art silk yarn; 148 cases rayon goods; 350 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings; 65 cases silk yarn; 77 cts lumber; 70 cases felt hast; 50 cases woollen piece goods; 46 cases nut buttons; 47 cases wire nails; 33 cases umbrella furniture; 86 cases cellu laid bangles; 75 cases cotton art silk mixed yarn; 308 cases porcelain ware.

From Moji: 247 bales printing paper; 100 bales straw boards; 400 dms aniline dye; 94 kgs iodium hyposalphite; 100 cases chrome alum; 50 dms calcium carbide.

From Colombo: 70 cases elect goods; 52 pkgs fire crackers; 3891 bags copra.

EXTREME NERVOUSNESS IN TIN MARKET

Caution Needed

From Our Correspondent.)
Singapore, Jan. 2. (By Air Mail.)

THE TIN MARKET

The Year 1937 as year of International Crises of extreme nervousness and of Wide fluctuation in Tin Metal, just passed has said "Au Revoir" as forecasted in my Previews, left us all concerned in Trade and Industry amid anxiety and Disappointments. To 10 per cent. the tin quota has been reduced for Jan.-Mar. 1938 but the behaviour since then of Metal certainly aroused more feelings. The Current Situations no doubt give rise to the inefficacy of the quota Manipulations as a means of price rising. The Bearish support immediately born of after the cut at a time of rapidly diminishing consumption when consumers hold substantial private stock in reserve are necessarily more effective than the comparatively feeble Bullish effects dragged by restrictive measures. The Present Demoralisation has facts behind to coverup. The Position if put it will run some thing like this:—

WALL-STREET DECLINE

The current Wall-Street recession has declined the world tin Consumption approximately from 150,000 tons Early in 1937 sunk down to 100,000 tons. America bought during the last 12 months much and added at least about 10,000 tons or so of tin to her reserve stock. The Yielding Now that probably for the Year 1938 (assuming 70 per cent.) with the production of "Uncontrolled countries" would be 160,000 tons to 170,000 tons. But Expectations are rife that the production would be slightly more than that actually go into for consumption in the coming few months. The Manufacturers it is doubtful will come out from their "Present Shelter Posture" for buying since they would be drawing the Needs from their stock for the time being. Therefore Reports to hand clearly suggest and deny not that the substantial finding out of the statistical position, that the Demand will sink much further than the consumption below the level of production.

PRESENT OUTPUT.

The Lack in space or time between a quota change and the smelter output would certainly exceed the actual release of metal in the market (probably 2,2000 tons a month at the present quota). It is likely hence in the total absence of any indication of a sudden Recovery in U. S. A. Industrial Activity (and commodity consumption) the immediate prospects of Tin are not encouraging. Nevertheless a certain school of Experts deny not why under the current circumstances the Cost price of Tin should not decline to £175 a ton. (Last Closed at £183/5-0) during the early months of 1938. Be as it that the situation of Bearish effects under which the International Committee has decided the current quota, if prove baseless in due course then there is every likelihood of Coinciding with improvement in Industrial Activity causing the recurrence of the uptwist of prices.

PROSPECTIVE DECREASE

As far as I. T. C. is concerned the estimated output arrived at is 168,460 tons. The Reports from America states that the output of coming Seasons' cars would be somewhere about 3,500,000 units in total—a substantial lower scale than earlier estimates. This will automatically involve a consumption of 88,000 tons, approx: for 1938, (i.e., about 5½ lb. a car). The Tin plate Industry is now operating only at 55 per cent. of nominal capacity, and is freely spoken that a large stock of tin plates has been accumulated. It is feared that a Recovery in this most important of all tin consuming industries may reasonably be not expected to occur before May-June, and the outlook of business will hence forward until that time remain at the present low ebb. But we cannot overlook the imminent of a War Hedge Factor, and the nations' armament race—are all doing the best to secure a rosy appearance and is hoped once again the business will come into limelight. Further we cannot wipe away the function of I. T. C. and that Hope can be centered around optimism even under the existing economic conditions that the scheme however will emerge successfully

CAUTION NEEDED

Though admitable that things are wrapped in their beginning for future good it is impossible not to be cautious to-day of the unfortunate legacy of 1937, which must play a large part in the shaping of fortune of 1938. Anticipations or pessimistic trends are rife, that the statistical outlook of the Tin industry is not at all rosy for the coming few months, which will produce about 45,000 tons for three months, of standard tin throughout the World, and the estimated consumption for the same three months would not be likely to exceed 40,000 tons as the far reaching tempo of American Industrial activity suggests not at all any important changes until April-May 1938.

BUFFER-POOL

The Metal was done at last New Years' Eve at dol. 115 while the present at dol. 90 perpicul. In 1937 the highest realised was £310 approximately a ton, and the lowest at £175 aton, In view of this wide range one can find the established inability of the Control Scheme to prevent the unhealthy oscillations in price. To wipe away for good these infurious oscillations in price there is apparent now in influential quarters a strong recommendation for an organised reserve Stock—Buffer-Pool—as I have pointed out previously in this column, and that the present outlook in this Industry upholds in this direction. Unless something in the form of a Pool—an Adequate Scheme—is forthcoming for the stabilisation of price in the very near future there won't be any satisfactory function of the present quota, though the present is very rejoiceable for Speculators it is deleterious to the interests of Producers and consumers alike. Hence the formation of a pool under I. T. C. is welcomed to maintain a successful form of price control to remove the ills inherent in the violent fluctuations. It is all the more important and an essential factor that a fairly stable and healthy price would be maintained for the economic well being of trade and Industry. As I have stressed demands would be coming in some time May-June, no matter the steel mills operations have been showing a steady decline below capacity—adversely affecting on the consumption of tin. At no distant date the American recession would be drying away, and the quickening of Industrial activity in that country would be taking place, where in lies the future prosperity of Tin.

SESAMUM CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the Season 1937-38.—

On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the area under Sesamum in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 12.0 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown from June 1937 onwards.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1937.)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of the crop as shown below:—

	Bombay Presidency. Acres.
British Districts	147,000
Indian States	396,000
Total	543,000

3.3 per cent. over the final revised area of the last year but 8.5 per cent. below the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the crop in the early stage was checked in growth due to continuous rains of July. The drought in August was favourable in the beginning in that it gave a relief to the water-logged crop. These dry conditions, however, lasted too long and affected the growth of the crop adversely. The rain in September considerably revived its vigour and growth although it was excessive in some areas and caused damage to the crop. The month of October was remarkably hot which resulted in shedding of flowers in places. The season has thus been irregular for the crop in this Division. The crop was also subjected to severe attacks of hairy caterpillars during the growing period in the various parts of the Division and leafcurl disease was noticed in the Broach and Panch Mahals district. As a combined result of the above factors the flowering and pod bearing have not been satisfactory and the crop will possibly be somewhat reduced in yield. The small crop grown in the Surat district, however, has done comparatively better. In the Deccan the crop has been harvested almost everywhere in the Division. In the north, sowing of the crop was done in time in the Nasik district while it was delayed in Khandesh on account of insufficient rains at the sowing time. This was followed by heavy rains of July which damaged the young plants necessitating resowing in some areas. It also suffered at a later stage due to drought conditions, and although the subsequent growth was fair the crop is estimated to return below the normal. In the South Deccan the crop seems to have suffered much from the protracted drought during the middle of the season and deficient rains subsequently, especially in the eastern areas, and this may cause much reduction in the yield of the crop. In the Karnatak the season has been unfavourable to the crop owing to deficient rains during the growing period. The kharif crop sown in light soils of the transition belt suffered from the long break in August and September. The crop could not be sown in many places in the eastern dry tract for want of adequate moisture in the soil, while what little was sown is suffering due to the same reason. The late variety sown as sprinkling in cotton, however, is reported to be doing fairly well. The Konkan crop has done well on the whole and is estimated to give a nearly normal outturn.

OUTTURN.

In view of the seasonal factors detailed above, the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 50 and 78 per cent. of the normal except in the Surat district where it has done better and may come to about 83 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan, the yield of the crop may range between 67 and 83 per cent. of the normal in the north, while in the south of the Division it may vary from 42 to 58 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Karnatak may come to 42 and 58 per cent of the normal respectively in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts but only 29 per cent. of the normal in the Bijapur district, while the estimated yield of the Konkan crop may range between 92 per cent. of the normal and a full normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be obtained in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	Bombay Presidency. Tons.
British Districts	17,000
Indian States	59,000
Total	76,000

19.7 per cent. above the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year but 1.4 per cent. below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Produce Receipts

	Bombay, Jan. 8.
Wheat	5,497 Cwts.
Linseed	2,083 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	490 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	703 Cwts.
Groundnuts	28,471 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,528 Cwts.
Rice	47,852 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,501 Cwts.
Cottonseed	12,810 Cwts.
Gram	1,042 Cwts.
Joowar	697 Cwts.
Barley	168 Cwts.
Bajree	5,279 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,538 Cwts.

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

Heavy Liquidation And Professional Selling

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Delhi, Jan. 5.

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 39.6 (unquoted) Rozario 39.1½ (unquoted).

Chicago:—May 90 1/2 (92 1/2) July 85 (85 1/8)

Liverpool:—March 88 (88 1/4) May 88 1/2 (89 1/4)

Winnipeg:—May 120 3/4 (unquoted).

Karachi:—Ready 27-11 (27-14-3) Jan. 27-11 (27-14-3) July 25-11 (25-15)

Hapur:—Ready 2-14-8 (2-14-11) Maha 2-14-8 (2-14-11) Jeth 2-13-1 (2-12-11)

Bombay:—Jan. 5-3-0 (5-3-9) May 4-13-9 (4-15-9)

Calcutta:—May 3-10-3 (3-12-6)

Amritsar:—Maha 2-11-2 (2-12-6) Har 2-10-5 (2-11-3)

Lyallpur:—Maha 2-13-0 (2-13-8) Har 2-10-0 (2-10-0)

PRICES DECLINE

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat prices all over the world markets during the week under review closed lower than the last week. Uncertainty and irregularity were the noticeable features of the week. In the early days, a general decline in the prices was evident on account of heavy liquidations in fading December, professional sellings, favourable southern Hemisphere harvest reports coupled with scattered showers in South West increased Russian and Australian offers and easy outside advices. But towards the close a bullish sentiment was caused but the prices were not able to rise over the last week's level. Bullishness was attributed to buying on reduction in visible supply, bear covering together with withdrawals of early cheap Australian offers.

SELLING PRESSURE

The wheat position in near future seems to be very steady which is ascertained by the facts that large Russian and American selling pressure are no more existing and no expectations of further importations of Australian quality after January are entertained. Further the fact is accentuated by the reduction in the Inland stock position.

Uncertainty with bearish mood in the upcountry markets characterized the week. Despite rapid reduction in the holdings and improvement in trade demand, the markets were under the predominance of bears because the bulls could not stand owing to their fears of being under loss. Moreover recent rains in North India were the cause of weakening the markets and the fear of imports of Australian wheat in the ports in large quantities also helped the markets to go down. At Hapur the quotations registered a loss of 3 pies for Maha while Jeth a gain of 3 pies owing to the reports of damages done by frost to the crops. Export business was rather poor and there was an offtake of only 29 Khattis during the week, reducing the stock to 570 Khattis. The highest and the lowest touched during the period were 2/14/10 and 2/13/8 respectively for Maha; thus there was a radius of about 0/1/2 per maund to move round. Speculative interest in the early days was almost unaccountable but towards the end it was moderately active. Lyallpur is no more drawing any receipts from villages and the local millers are only meeting their requirements by purchasing wheat from the stock holders. Demand for flour and other by-products was however good. The stock in Lyallpur is around 100000 bags.

KARACHI DULL

Karachi remained throughout quiet and dull. Almost every opening was in an easier frame of mind while the closings were barely steady. Owing to easy foreign cables, local rains, local and Punjab commission houses sellings and weakness of cotton, the market was easy. Another factor that was responsible for further easiness was the London cables to the effect that Calcutta had contracted a parcel of Australian wheat, January shipment. Sellers of new crop July were willing to bargain at 25/12 but buyers were barely attracted at this level. Trading was less active and about 25000 bags of ready wheat were bought by local and Bombay millers. Shipments houses did not show any remarkable interest and exports to Europe have nearly finished. The highest touched 28/1 and the lowest 27/8 for January. Price changes were colourless and uneffective. Total arrivals since April 1, to Jan. 1, 1938 amounted to 5479970 bags while the exports neared about during the same period 4532600 bags. The week's imports and export totalled about 58916 and 35561 bags respectively. Unsold stocks are estimated to be about 16000 tons. The recent shipments that were effected from Karachi were the contracts made early in November last. Yesterday a European firm is reported to have bought some 1000 tons of March delivery.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Calcutta in general have been featureless but during the early days an initial transaction amounting to about 1500 tons in Australian varieties for early January shipment was put through and the equivalent price worked out to slightly under Rs. 4. Receipts of wheat averaged 400 tons though local enquiry was hardly satisfactory with most mills working three days in the week. At Bombay trading was uninteresting in absence of any good enquiry. With uninspiring foreign news the market showed very little activity. Prices moved on the whole very narrowly and the changes were less important. Traders are awaiting the foreign developments. On the last day firmness of linseed coupled with scattered buyings caused some steadiness in the rates but the trading was however quiet

RICE COMPARISON

The following quotations will show that the current prices are comparatively lower than that of last year on 4-1-1937.

Karachi:—Jan. 32/8 March 32/15/6 July 29/14/6 Bombay Jan. 5/15/3 May 5/11/9

Calcutta:—May 4/0/9

Amritsar:—Magh 3/4/3 Har 3/2/10

Hapur:—Maha 3/7/8 Jeth 3/5

Lyallpur:—Maha 3/7/6 Har 3/2/6.

During the early days of the week, outside India the markets showed a small decline and the prices remained fluctuating widely throughout. There was a regular trading in actuals and futures. At Liverpool the main feature was the increased offers of Russian and Argentine qualities. During the week Argentine figured as a nominal seller at 39.3 c.i.f. and the fact that offerings from this source were not pressed suggested that the crop outturn might eventually prove to be below expectations. Australia has on the other hand realized a good harvest and a large number of sales in this description are in progress. Russian wheat is reported to have been favoured by United Kingdom and fairly large orders as specimen have been placed by her. Manitobas were less conspicuous.

Mr. Brromhall, after a close study of the world's surplus stocks and requirements, puts the supplies at 40 million qrs. over last year's; the large portion with America who is not willing to dispose off at the depressed current rates. So to say, America seems to hold the key to the situation.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 7.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding. Season 1938/37	Corresponding. Week 1937
Total in Sight, (excluding Linters)	10,410	170	9,972	179
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,287	72	4,568	204
Export from U. S. Ports	5,560	101	3,160	125
Of which to Japan	159	19	826	26
Of which to China	50	1	14	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,008	52	664	41
Of which to Germany	660	18	423	17
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,216	—	2,760
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	2,617	—	2,179
World's Visible supply	—	9,205	—	8,525
Of which American cotton	—	7,649	—	6,472
Forwarded to the Worlds Mills (excluding linters)	5,642	193	6,752	303
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,958	159	5,299	94

N.B.+All ngures are in thousands.

PRONOUNCED DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

Absence Of Export Demand

The Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, has issued their following Market report for the week ending 1st January:—

WHEAT.—A holiday feeling has pervaded the markets during the week under review and business has been somewhat restricted. Prices have everywhere declined, the fall being more pronounced in India than overseas. At Liverpool the net loss in values has been about 1½ per cent, the main feature being increased offers of Russian and Argentine wheats.

In India, prices have declined from 1 to 5 per cent. At Karachi, Ready closed Rs. 28/ per candy, Rs. 27/11/3 for January, Rs. 27/6/3 for March and Rs. 25/10/9 for July. Owing to the somewhat limited stocks at Karachi this market has been relatively less affected than upcountry. At Amritsar the Friday closing was Rs. 2/11/11 per maund for Ready. Rs. 2/11/9 for Magh, Rs. 2/12/9 for Chet and Rs. 2/10/9 for Har. In this market the near positions are about 0/2/0 per maund lower than last week, while new crop was only affected by about 0/1/0. At Hapur the price of Ready pits was Rs. 2/14/3 per maund, a decline of 0/1/3 as compared with last week. Maha was also Rs. 2/14/3 and Jet Rs. 2/14/4½. No quotations have been received from Lyallpur, Bombay or Calcutta but private advices indicate falls ranging from about 1 to 2 annas per maund.

Shipments from Karachi amounted to 6,500 tons.

ABSENCE OF EXPORTS.

Stocks appear to have moved rather less rapidly into consumption this week. At Amritsar, these amounted to about 17,500 tons while at Hapur the number of pits is 591 or equivalent to about 17,700 tons. The demand for export has practically disappeared for the time being and shippers are inactive in upcountry markets. Such shipments as has been recently effected from Karachi are in fulfilment of contracts made early in November.

RICE.

Generally speaking, this is a weak market and prices have declined from 1 to about 6 annas per maund at the large assembling centres in Northern India. In important consuming areas however prices are relatively unchanged except as regards the cheaper grades which have lost from 1 to 2 annas per maund. At Amritsar, the following were the quotations on Friday evening. Old Basmati was Rs. 5/3 per maund with new crop Basmati Rs. 4/10. Dehradun Basmati from last year's crop was Rs. 6 with new crop 0/12/0 cheaper. Parmal was Rs. 4/6, Sone Rs. 4, Begami was also Rs. 4 and Dara or fair average quality Rs. 3/9.

SANGLI AND BELGAUM COTTON CROP ESTIMATES

Mr. Babaji Shantappa Arwade, has issued the following Cotton Crop Estimate for Sangli and Belgaum Districts:—

Place	Sangli, Jan. 5. Last year's Pressing Figures	The approximate estimate. of this year's arrivals in F. P. Bales
1 Bailhongal	14,500	12,000
2 Inchalkaranji	7,050	3500
3 Jaysingpur	536	500
4 Sangli	1346	3000
5 Miraj	739	1000
6 Budhagaon	174	1000
7 Kagwad	4252	4000
8 Athani	1500	1500
9 Jamkhandi	2201	2000
10 Mudhol	1173	1000
11 Kudchi	372	1000
12 Chinchli	1000	1000

The above figures will give you an idea about the crop in our districts. The arrivals will be commenced during the 3rd week of March.

Out of the above Stations Athani and Chinchli are the places where upland cotton arrives. Arrivals of upland Kappas have already been commenced at these places since the third week of December 1937, and the total arrivals up to now amount to 500 bales at Athni and 300 bales at Chinchli.

INCREASE IN TIN CONSUMPTION

Statistics appearing in the December issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin, published by the Hague Statistical Office, show an increase of 13½ per cent. (21,000 tons) in world consumption of tin, from 159,065 tons in the year ended October, 1936, to 180,526 tons in the year ended October of the current year. This increase is attributable to the larger consuming countries, with the exception of France where there was a decrease of 7.6 per cent. In the U. S. A. tin consumption increased by nearly 15,000 tons, or 20½ per cent. and other important advances occurred in the United Kingdom, about 15 per cent. the U. S. S. R. and Germany, each about 32 per cent. Japan 23 per cent. and Canada 17 per cent. The tonnage used by the principal countries are given in the following table:—

	Year ended Oct. 1937 long tons	1936 long tons	Percentage Increase or decrease
U. S. A.	86,057	71,405	+20.5
U. K.	24,723	21,512	+14.9
U. S. S. R.	12,200	9,228	+32.2
Germany	11,027	8,357	+31.9
France	9,071	9,813	— 7.6
Japan	8,072	6,571	+22.8
Other Countries	29,378	32,179	— 8.7
Total Apparent Consumption	180,528	159,065	+13.5

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES

World production of tinplate in the year ended October 1937 increased by 14.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, from 3,581,000 tons to 4,106,000 tons. Exports of tinplate from the United Kingdom, the U. S. A. and from Germany show considerable increases this year, while Italy is now exporting at the rate of 21,500 tons per annum, against 8,323 tons in 1936 and 30,586 tons in 1935. The output of the world's motor industry has increased by 15 per cent. from 5,689,000 vehicles in the year ended October 1936 to 6,551,000 vehicles in the year ended October 1937.

STATISTICS FOR RECENT MONTHS

World production of tin in October, 1937, is given as 16,478 tons, against 19,249 tons in September. World consumption was 16,476 tons in October, against 14,439 tons in September. Consumption in the United Kingdom increased from 1,923 tons in October to 2,660 tons in November, and in Holland there was an increase from 90 tons to 153 tons. Switzerland took 102 tons in November, against 159 tons in October and 71 tons in September.

A comparison of the statistics of apparent and actual consumption indicates that there was an increase in consumers' stocks in October, particularly in the U. S. A., where these stocks are at their highest level since 1934. The world's visible stocks of tin increased by about 1,500 tons in November to 23,327 tons, equivalent to 12.9 per cent. of the current annual rate of consumption. The average cash price of Standard tin in November was £190/13/8d., compared with £224/0/11d. in the previous month.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 6th January	10,718
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	467,589
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	888,237
Decrease	420,648

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 156 May 157 July 160 October 161 December 164 at cross rate 5.00 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 175/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.86 Rs. 36 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 178/4 Liverpool July 4.90 Rs. 35 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 175/8 New York May 8.55 Rs. 14 1/2 at cross rate 5.00 1/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 178/4 New York July 8.60 Rs. 13 at cross rate 5.00 1/8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 7

Broach A/M 1938 opening 175 3/8 highest 176 3/8 lowest 175 3/8 closing 176

Broach J/A opening 178 highest 178 3/4 lowest 17 closing 178 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 160 1/4 highest 161 1/4 lowest 160 1/4 closing 161 1/4

Oomra March opening 158 highest 158 3/4 lowest 158 closing 158 3/4

Oomra May opening 158 1/2 highest 159 lowest 158 1/2 closing 158 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 135 highest 136 1/4 lowest 135 closing 136

Bengal March opening 135 highest 135 1/2 lowest 135 closing 135 1/2

Bengal May opening 135 1/2 highest 135 3/4 lowest 135 1/2 closing 135 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-1-38) Rs. 5 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 12 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 20 1/4

Narrow Price Movement In New York Cotton

A. A. A. SEEKS REDUCTION OF COTTON PRODUCTION TO 10 1/2 MILLION BALES

Speculative Buying Meets Hedge Selling And Long Liquidation

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The New York cotton market was narrow on Friday. The dullness was witnessed on the market where orders were quite evenly divided. No definite progress has been reported with regard to the Farm Bill but advices from Washington reveal that the Agricultural Readjustment Administration is seeking to reduce production next season to 10½ million bales. The market opened steady but was narrow. The recent advance attracted more hedge selling and liquidation partly for Liverpool account but the action of outside markets and inflationary talk induced more speculative buying which the moderate trade buying absorbed selling.

NEW YORK COTTON

The market opened at a rise of 2 points with March 8.50 and advanced to 8.52 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.46 which was the lowest level. Thus prices after fluctuating within a narrow range of 6 points closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 8.58c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed 2 points down at 8.68c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened very steady at a rise of 7 points with March 4.86. Prices advanced on the strength of other markets and on the possibility of inflationary developments in the United States together with Bombay and scattered speculative buying. Contracts continued to be very scarce pending the advance to the level of competitive loan. Later prices reacted on local liquidation and light hedging. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 4.97c. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was barely steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points with spot cotton 7 points up at 7.63d. Uppers futures gained 8 to 9 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Friday.

REVIVAL OF TEXTILES

"The market has worked steadily higher, reflecting the absence of contracts resulting from the continued movement of cotton into the Government loan, combined with active foreign buying, especially from Bombay. The volume of business has improved, although general outside interest is still comparatively small and the average trader is much confused about the present situation and the outlook.

There is more inclination to anticipate a smaller free supply, and it is now estimated that the Government will eventually control 7,000,000 bales through the old and the new loans. There is some hesitation, however, about following advances too readily, as many observers believe that cotton will be diverted from the loan if prices rise above 8 1/2 cents for March. The South is not selling in the advancing market, but some traders think that offers might increase if the market declined about 20 points.

SPOT BUSINESS

Spot business has improved slightly, although mills are quite well supplied and are not inclined to make forward purchases extending over the year-end inventory period. Textiles have continued quite active, the buying movement having come a month earlier than was generally expected, probably being promoted by the mills' curtailment and by the disposition of buyers to make purchases because of the decreased differentials between cloth and raw material prices, and also because of the anticipated better demand early in the New Year.

ACTIVE EXCHANGING

There has been quite active exchanging in the local market from near to distant positions, with spot houses moving short hedges forward and commission houses transferring their long interest to the new crop.

Farm legislation will now be held over until the next session of Congress; many anticipate strong opposition to many features of the present Senate bill now in conference, and some good authorities are convinced that whatever legislation is passed will not apply to next season's crop.

There is considerable interest in official reports to the effect that domestic farm income is the largest since 1929, some arguing that with the Soil Conservation Act still effective and loans and subsidies being paid a new Farm Bill is not necessary".—"M. G. C."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March (10-19 a.m.)	highest	8.52+04
New York March (1-36 p.m.)	lowest	8.45+02
Liverpool March	highest	4.87+08.
Liverpool March	lowest	4.82+0d.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

CABLE RECEIVED FROM M/S GEO. H. McFADDEN & BROS.

Gradual strengthening statistical position American cotton should result movement into loan and better prospects for demand cotton textiles. Inflationary implications of unbalanced budget and continued heavy Government spending may prove bullish, should developments point to acreage curtailment and indications smaller world crops this year.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces plan reduce acreage to twenty-six million. Think market headed gradually higher.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Slightly more hedge selling sentiment mixed our Government reported desires next crop 10,500,000 bales"

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—

Cotton:—Strength due continued shortage contracts owing attraction loan. Manchester reports more encouraging and mills likely buy again near future. Think nears likely improve later.

NEW YORK:—

Anderson Clayton & Fleming free sellers at the advance.

Inflationary tendency may stimulate speculative buying.

A. A. A. announces farm programme production 1,05,00,000.

South selling market steady.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market steady on strength of American and Eastern markets. Some hedge selling and trade calling. Bearish temporarily.

Liverpool.—Market has partially lost the early advance owing to hedge selling. The stock of all descriptions here is 11,07,000 bales. Our opinion is that prices seem high enough for the present.

New York.—Increased outside demand absorbed profit taking and hedge selling.

New York.—Spot market steady. Basis is improving due to scarcity of offerings. Expect an increase in export. Recommend buying distant months.

New York.—Southern selling increasing. Outsiders less inclined to buy. Further advance possible.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 8.

March	8.49
May	8.55
July	8.63
October	8.70
December	8.72
Middling spot	8.59

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 8.

January	8.53
March	8.63
May	8.70
Middling spot	8.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Bales

New York, Jan. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

January	4.82
February	4.83
March	4.84
April	4.86
May	4.88
June	4.90
July	4.92
August	4.94
September	4.96
October	4.98
November	4.99
Middling spot	4.96

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

March	4.84
May	4.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

F. G. F. Spot	8.40

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.97
Fine, (Good staple)	4.12
Superfine, (Good staple)	4.27
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 staple)	4.12
Superfine, (No. 1 staple)	4.27
Choice, (No. 1 staple)	4.42
BENGAL:	
Fully Good	3.57
Good	3.67
Fine	3.82

LONDON SEEDS

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, C. I. F. ton £12/16/3 Jany. sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London C. I. F. ton £15/7/6 Jany. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London C. I. F. ton £15/5/0 Jany. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C. I. F. ton £14/3/9 Jany./Feby. sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C. I. F. ton £13/12/6 Jany./Feby. sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed oil, naked, London, per cwt. 28/4½ Jan. sellers.

Linseed oil, naked, London, per cwt. 28/6 May/Aug. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 8.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 41/1½ Jan./Feb. sellers.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels 42 Jan./Feb. sellers.

Wheat, South Australian parcels 38 Jan./Feb. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 8.

Smoked sheets, standard ribbed, per lb. 7 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 8.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 9-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 8

Following unchanged New York advices the local cotton market opened today at Rs. 175/8 and declined to Rs. 174/14 on scattered realising. Later on there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 175/8 but at this level the market ruled steady with a moderate turnover. The local technical position is wea and it will be advisable to unload holdings

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 2 points up. In the local market there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	174	6	0
Broach J/A	176	12	0
Oomra D/J	160	4	0
Oomra March	157	4	0
Oomra May	157	8	0
Bengal D/J	135	4	0
Bengal March	134	8	0
Bengal May	134	12	0

Cotton Room Rate

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	143	141	139	137	
Punjab	...	143	141	139	137	
Oomra No. 3	169	167	165	163	...	
C. P. No. 1	183	181	179	177	...	
C. P. No. 2	174	172	170	168	...	

READY COTTON SALES.

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, Jan. 8.

38 Bharat Mill Bombay Press 1 on
59 G G Kosha and Co. Karanja 4 on
60 Phinix Mill Medloganj four £ 220 on
50 Phinix Mill Rahemiyar Khan 17 on
51 Langli and Co. Partur 7 off
57 Langli and Co. Jalna 7 off
54 Langli and Co. Jalna 6 1/2 off
54 N. Rajaram Amalner 154 1/2
27 Hirji Mill Broach 165 1/2
110 Kotak and Co. Karanja 165
100 Kotak and Co. Murtizapur 164 1/2
72 Kurla Mill Multan four £ 198
42 Kurla Mill Jag four £ 198
94 Kurla Mill Buranpur 171 1/2
100 Kurla Mill Maza 282 1/4
69 Sheksaria Mill Chichawatni 165 1/4
250 A. Damodar Sindhurni 151 1/2
106 A. Damodar Belapur 152 1/4
200 A. Damodar Sindhurni 24 off
121 A. Damodar Sindhurni 150 1/2
45 A. Damodar Sindhurni 151 3/8
75 A. Damodar Nagar 152 3/8
38 A. Damodar Nagar 152 1/4
72 A. Damodar Dondarcha 150 1/4
101 A. Damodar Dhulia 149
63 A. Damodar Naldana 151 1/4
35 A. Damodar Dondarcha 150
165 A. Damodar Dhulia 149
50 Narshi Nagshi Karanja 4 on
100 Bharat Mill Bombay Press 100
38 Bharat Mill Bombay Press 81
26 Shrinivas Mill Nanded Bani 198 1/2
53 Shrinivas L Dubble 5523 on
15 Shrinivas Mill Veraval Kadaya 166 1/4
50 Japan T and Co. Hansi 140 1/2

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bengal Superfine New 145/47
Bengal Fine New 140/42
C. P. 1 New 179/80
C. P. 2 New 170/72
Arvi New 174/75
Berar New 164/65; Old 125/30
Khandesh New 150/55; Old 125/30
Jalna/Sailu New 154/55; Old 125/30
Burwah Sanavad Old 125/30
Mathia New 143/45; Old 90/110
Broach Old 158/63
Punjab 4 F. New 191/93
Punjab 289F. New 247/50
Sindh 4 F. New 190/93
Sindh N. T. New 227/29
Kampala Old 310/315
Manza New 283/85

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan. 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	110	2,445
Central India	212	1,636
Barsi and Nagar	2,281	18,575
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,019	5,831
Berar	1,559	49,043
Central Provinces	523	9,250
Total Oomras	5,704	86,780
Dholera	155	8,996
N.-W. Provinces		1,648
Rajputana		268
Sind-Punjab	4,032	190,353
Broach		1,407
Coompta and Dharwar		8,348
Westerns-Northerns	12	925
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		811
American		41,642
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,983	139,323
Comilla Burma and other sorts		970
Total	13,826	481,475

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,378	78,557
Japan and China	85	85,362
Coast Ports		25,305
Up-country by Rail		131,090
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		6,984
Total	3,463	327,298

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 7-1-38	5958000	5298000
Receipts Yesterday 7-1-38	51000	20000
Exports to date 7-1-38	3530000	3160000
Stock at Ports 7-1-38	3216000	2760000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-1-38	2617000	2179000
Stock at Liverpool 7-1-38	1108000	920000
Visible Supply 7-1-38	7649000	6472000
Quantity in sight 7-1-38	10410000	9972000
Quantity out of sight 7-1-38	5642000	6752000

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan 8

March	233.40+10
April	232.70+70
May	232.60—60
July	231.80—40

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 8

Yesterday gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £6-19-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 147.35 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.00 1/8. London silver prices advanced 3/8d. for spot to 19 5/8d. and forward prices were raised 1/8d. to 19 5/16d. Bears covered and speculators sold. Offerings were small and later on there were buyers at 1/16th over fixed rates. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed at a rise of 6 points to a decline of 75 points. Shanghai I T on New York was 1-2 1/4. The local silver market quietly steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Gold was quiet with scattered selling

GOLD

Ready	34	7	0
Posh delivery	34	7	3
Posh tejimandi	0	2	0
Mahr delivery	34	7	3
Maha tejimandi	4	4	0

SILVER

Read.	49	12	0
Posn delivery	49	12	0
Posh tejimandi	0	8	0
Maha delivery	49	13	0
Maha tejimandi	1	4	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 8.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 8.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£6/19/9½

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, Jan 6

"After reviewing the latest developments, Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid say that it appears therefore that there is no immediate change likely in the U. S. Treasury policy and fluctuations are likely to occur at about the present level."—Reuter.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bar gold of the value on Rs. 37,34,763 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended January 8.

The s.s. "Tairea" which sailed for Durban on Wednesday, carried two consignments of bar gold, one for Mombasa worth Rs. 6,850 and the other for Zanzibar valued at Rs. 7,401.

The s.s. "Carthage," which sailed on Friday for Kobe, carried one consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 35,351 to Colombo and two consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 1,37,963 and Rs. 1,71,214, for Hong Kong. One consignment of sovereigns worth Rs. 86,055 was carried by the same steamer for Hong Kong.

Two consignments of bar gold worth Rs. 14,51,656 and Rs. 1,17,223 were carried by the s.s. "Ranpura", which sailed for London on Saturday, for London optional New York, Paris, or Amsterdam. Besides three more consignments of bar gold worth Rs. 6,01,166, Rs. 11,09,431 and Rs. 448 were carried by the same steamer for London.

The s.s. "Ranpura", carried two consignments, one of English bar silver weighing 7,02,098 ounces and the other of Japanese bar silver weighing 42,259 ounces, for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,08,69,25,844.

LONDON METALS

London, Jan 7

Copper	£41	17	6
Tin	£186	0	3
Lead	£16	10	0
Spelter	£15	10	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 8

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months £42-0-0
Electrolytic copper £46-10-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 45-8-0
Tone: Firm

COPPER PURCHASE

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

"Copper spelter still largely dependent upon U. S. A. policy but with improving U. S. A. demand think it a good time to buy around present levels."

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 7.

February ..... £11-10.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	34	13	0
Highest	35	2	0
Closing	35	1	0
Linseeds May—			
Opening	8	12	1½
Highest	8	12	3
Lowest	8	0	10½
Closing	8	1	0
Groundnuts Seeds Feb.—			
Opening	30	0	0
Highest	30	7	0
Lowest	29	15	3
Closing	30	6	6
Groundnut Seeds May—			
Opening	31	4	0
Highest	31	10	6
Lowest	31	2	6
Closing	31	9	6
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	18	12	0
Highest	18	15	0
Closing	18	13	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	12	0
Highest	19	13	6
Lowest	19	10	3
Closing	19	11	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

March	91 1/2d.
May	92d.
July	93d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan. 7.

May	dol 0.86 1/4
July	dol 0.89 7/8
September	dol 0.88 3/4

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 8

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 100/6
3 per cent	1951/54 102/8
3 per cent	1941 103/7
6 per cent	U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 98/8
3 1/2 per cent	1947/59 Loan 106/5
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent	1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 119/6
5 per cent	1939/44 105
6 per cent	1940/43 108
5 per cent	1938/40 Loan 102/9

TAX FREES.

per cent	1953/63 112/4
per cent	1955 123
5 per cent	1945/55 120/8
3 1/2 per cent	1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent	B P T 1974 110/2
4 per cent	N Deb 1974 109
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent	1954 131/8
6 per cent	K P T 1956 131/8

Market quietly steady with quotations practically unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 8

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 265 3/4
Banks buying T T 263 7/8
PARIS—
Banks selling T T 1,104
Banks buying T T 1,124
JAPAN—
Bank selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 92 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 5.00 1/8 7th instant
Japan London 1/2 8th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 8th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 8th instant
Java London 8.95 3/4 8th instant
London Paris 147.35 7th instant
London Belgium 29.46 1/4 7th instant
London Switzerland 21.59 3/4 7th instant
London Berlin 12.41 7th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 7/8 7th instant
London New York 5.00.02 7th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 7th instant
London Italy 95.00 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-8 1/2 6th instant
Gold £6-19-9 7th instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 6th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 7th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 6th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 7th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

	Rs.
The Profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December 1937 including the sum of Rs.	6,87,171-15-4
brought forward amounts to	28,49,577 12 4
Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb	2,50,000 0 0
The payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum made on 30th June 1937 absorbed	5,00,000 0 0
The balance now available for distribution is	Rs 20,99,577 12 4
The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st Dec. 1937 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income Tax	5,00,000 0 0
To pay a Bonus of annas 8 per share (1 per cent per annum) free of Income Tax	1,00,000 0 0
To place to Bank's Property Account	4,00,000 0 0
To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund	2,50,000 0 0
and To Carry Forward the balance subject to the payment of a Bonus to the Staff	8,49,577 12 4

Bombay Yarn And Silk Merchants Association

The local yarn and silk Merchants Association remained closed on Saturday as a mark of respect to the memory of Seth Mathuradas Goculdas.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 7

March	2.28 unchgd.
May	2.30 unchgd.
July	2.31 unchgd.
September	2.30 unchgd.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan 8.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-9.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5-13-9.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-14-9.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 6-0-9.
Kesar (new crop) Rs. 11.
Saraya (old crop) Rs. 11-4.
Java spot F. 7.00.

Substantial Rise In Steel Shares

PROFESSIONAL BUYING AND COVERING

Cotton Textile Shares Improve

BOMBAY, January 8.

Despite a decline of dol 1-3/4 in U. S. steel shares the local Share Bazar ruled firm on active professional buying and short covering. There was scarcity of offerings and the market displayed very good undertone.

Tata steel shares registered substantial rise as the technical position was good. Recently there had been considerable long liquidation and the market being oversold, there was scarcity of sellers. As usual along with professional support even jobbers were free buyers. Thus it can be seen prices advanced sharply on heavy general buying which we anticipated. But looking to the general state of the market we do not look for any marked improvement and it will be advisable to unload on strong markets.

Cotton Mill Shares also ruled very steady on improved buying as latest advices indicate that there will be no early end of Sino-Japanese tension. Thus the prospective position of the textile industry seems favourable and the recent drop was mostly due to sentimental causes of a bad break in Tata steel shares.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 975 and advanced to Rs. 985. Century Mills improved to Rs. 258 and Central India shares closed at Rs. 276. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 356 and New Great rose to Rs. 287. Simplex were in demand and advanced to Rs. 101, while Swadeshi Mills opened at Rs. 253 and closed at Rs. 262. Associated Cements were in request at Rs. 143/8. Andhras looked up to Rs. 1,505 and Tata Powers closed at Rs. 1,445. Trams changed hands at Rs. 119.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1,185 and steadily kept on hardening to Rs. 1,232 which was the highest level reached at the close at Rs. 1,232. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 268 and closed at Rs. 277. Bellapurs changed hands at Rs. 168/2 and Bombay Steams were done at Rs. 267. Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 645.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	367	8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	985	0
100 CENTURY	258	0
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	257	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
100 I.E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	180	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	66	4
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	123	2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	356	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	542	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250 Model	53	12
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	287	0
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	247	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	101	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	262	8
100 Swan	103	12
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,440	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	29	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 20)	1592	8
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	145	12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	125	0
5 Union (As. 4)		5-8
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	143	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	900	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	14
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	40	8
200 Oriental (125)	4325	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	143	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1500	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	0
50 BOM TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	0
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	215	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	154	0
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1445	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100 C. Province	96	8
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	97	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	762	8
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	14
2sh. Indian Copper (As 1-8)	2	8
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	34	2
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	50	0
30 Tata Steel Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1232	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	277	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	337	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	168	2
200-250 B'bay Sale Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	267	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	645	0
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	216	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	4 6
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	96	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	142	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49	8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	657	8
80 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	77	8
15 Scindia	22	0
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	288	12
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	76	4
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1547	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	262	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES.		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	53	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 8

Bombay Dyeing (955) 975 982 985 983 985
Century (238/12) 243 252 257 258
Central India (257/8) 270 275 276
Kohinoor (346/4) 355 357 354 356
New Great (272/6) 277 287
Simplex (93/12) 97 100 101
Swadeshi (243/12) 253 260 262
Associated Cement (140/8) 144 143/8
Andhra (1480) 1490 1497 1505
Tata Hydro (151/14) 152 154
Tata Power (1407/8) 1435 1437 1445
Tram Ord (118/12) 118/12 119/6 119
T Steel Defd (1137/8) 1185 1190 1200 1205 1210 1215 1210 1225 1232
T Steel Ord (261) 268 271 272 273/8 275 277
Bellapur (163/12) 165 168 167 168/2
B Steam (255) 255 265 270 267
Burma (622/8) 642 645

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollar.
Amr Gas and Electric	27
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	20
Amr Super Power	1 1/4
Electric Bond Common	9
American Tel and Tel	147
Western Union Telg	26
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	9 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	34
New York Central Railway	17 1/4
Pennsylvania Railway	22
Bethelehem Court 3 1/2 per cent Deb	87 1/4
Continental Motor	1
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	96
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	52
Bethelehem Steel	62
Ludlum Steel	18
United S Steel	57 1/2
Amr Car Foundry	25 1/4
United S Smelting	67
Youngstown Sheet	40
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Chrysler Motors	52
General Motors	33 1/4
General Electric	42 3/4
Union Carbide	74 3/4
Socony Oil	15 1/4
Amr Tob B	69
Chase Bank	33 1/2
National City Bank	98
Sun Life of Canada	425
Curtis Wright	5
Aviation Corp	4
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	95
Con Mining and S of Canada	59

Market a shade lower. Our opinion of the market is still good. Turnover 1 million shares. Carloadings down 130000 units

LONDON DESCOUNT RATES

London, Jan. 8.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 8.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

New York	5.00.22
Paris	147.40
Berlin	12.41-1/4
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.98-1/16
Brussels

Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1938

Opera House Debate

Peace Through Non-Violence

PROF. BOVET'S FAITH IN INDIA'S MISSION

"Ignominous Defeat" For Pessimistic Proposition

THE PROPOSITION THAT "THIS HOUSE DESPAIRS OF PEACE", WAS DEFEATED BY A LARGE MAJORITY AT AN INTERESTING DEBATE HELD AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY SECONDARY TRAINING TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, ON SUNDAY MORNING.

Members of the New Education Fellowship Delegation, now in Bombay, participated in the debate and entered a strong defence in favour of Peace of which they expressed the opinion that humanity need not despair.

Sir H. P. Mody presided.

BRITAIN AND DEMOCRACY

Mr. M. C. Chagla moving the proposition: "This House despairs of peace," referred to the political situation in various countries, and the recent conflicts and war going on in several parts of the world. For the present situation, the greatest share of the blame should be laid at the door of England, a great country, where the principles of Democracy were still sacred and liberty of the individual was still respected. If Palmerstone was alive to-day, he would have shed tears at the humiliation to which the country was subjected through the cowardly and weakkneed foreign policy of Baldwin's Government. England had failed and for obvious reasons. She was on the horns of a dilemma and was not sure whether she loved Fascism or she loved Socialism even less.

If England the greatest Democratic country, with a big Empire behind her and vast economic resources, was a broken reed to-day, where was the chance for peace, asked the speaker.

INDIA AND NON-VIOLENCE

In India people wanted peace. In fact India was the only country which genuinely desired peace of all nations in the world, and the principle of non-violence had achieved remarkable success. Peace could be secured if a nation as a nation non-co-operated with war, and if every man, woman and child refused to have anything to do with war. But that was not the case to-day and there could be no half-way house between war and pacifism. There were several hopeful signs in England where resolutions were passed pledging against war. But as against that the Dictators clamoured for war and large masses of people seemed to be behind them in Italy and Germany. The main plank of Fascism was the doctrine that war was not only ligitimate but necessary activity of every State and one found other countries too being slowly won over to this doctrine. In these conditions, was there going to be Peace He despaired of Peace.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Professor Correa Afonso opposing the proposition said that if a handful of people could settle their differences through discussion he was yet hopeful the nations would ultimately take to Peace. He denied that the proposition related to the present. Hope and despair referred to the future and eventually there would be peace. If war would come inevitably, the more horrible the war, the better would it be peace, because humanity was not so stupid as not to be shocked into Peace.

JUSTIFICATION FOR LEAGUE

The League of Nations to-day might be laughing stock of the world, but the idea itself marked a distinct advance in the history of mankind. If the League had failed, it was because the League was a child of the last war, and if a new League sprang out of peace, he had every hope that it would last for ever.

NO DEFEATIST MENTALITY

Mr. G. T. Hankin, supporting the proposition said that if they despaired of peace, it was not out of a spirit of defeatism, but because the moment had arrived, when one should sit back and collect his thoughts and see what was going on in the world. The moment had come when they had to fight for peace, with their back to the wall. Many believed that the ills of the world were economic, that consciously or unconsciously the world was swayed by economic considerations. But the present situation seemed to have cut away the point from this thought. For, it was impossible to believe that Italy, Germany, and Japan, were swayed by economic considerataions Tribalism had spread among several countries, and Europe consisted to-day of what might be called the Criminal Tribes (laughter). People in these countries were swayed by base emotion and not by economic considerations.

THROUGH WORLD TEACHERS

Now whom could they trust for the peace of humanity. He observed that the financiers, the priests, and the scientists were, in his opinion were not the men at present, whom mankind could trust

(Continued on Page 3 Col 4)

WHY COPY BR. HOUSE OF COMMONS?

Tandon Declares, He Will Not Give Up Party Affiliation

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, January 8.

"We came to get light. There was none."

In these words one Deputy Speaker of a Provincial Assembly described the outcome of the Speakers' Conference concluded to-day.

This is one side of the picture. The other side as put by Mr. Akhilchunder Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Assembly who claimed that the Conference covered a good ground and they now knew where they stood in regard to the rules, procedure and Parliamentary practice under the new Constitution.

The opinion remains divided among speakers in regard to the question of party affiliation. Majority of the Congress Speakers favoured ceasing of party ties after election to the Chair. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon from the United Provinces stuck to his guns and declared in the Conference that he will not give up party affiliation. His main ground was it was idle for India to copy the British House of Commons which was a sovereign legislature that until India attained full sovereignty, Speakers could not but participate in political struggle outside legislatures. Inside the legislatures, however, they should remain strictly impartial.

Mr. Mavlankar from Bombay has decided to continue his membership of the Haripura Congress Reception Committee though he would not take part in other political activities. Since the conclusions of the Conference are not mandatory but only intended to serve as a guide for interpretation of legislative rules, its usefulnes is more academic than practical.

There is talk of another Conference at Simla.

M. N. ROY FOR BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The "United Press" understands Mr. M. N. Roy will visit his native province of Bengal on or about January 20 next and attend the Provincial Political Conference at Vishnupur.

This time he will stay here about one week and will again come to Bengal after the Haripura Congress when he intends touring the whole province.—United Press.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN MULTAN JAIL

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

Gurumukh Singh, who was recently repatriated from the Andamans is reported to be on hunger-strike in the Multan Jail.

This information has been given to local Congressmen by Gurmukh Singh's brother, who interviewed him this week.—A.P.

Stiffening Of Clove Boycott

South Indian Chamber President's Assurance To Satyamurthi

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Boycott of the consignment of cloves from Zanzibar which arrived in Madras harbour a few days back continues.

Mr. Govindoss Chaturbhuj Doss, President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce has written to Mr. Satyamurthi in response to a communication from the latter intimating him as to what has been done in the matter.

Mr. Chaturbhuj Doss says, the boycott of Zanzibar cloves organised in this market has been so far effective and will continue to be so. All efforts are being made in that direction. He has addressed the President of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce requesting him to do likewise.—A.P.

NO SUPERIORITY COMPLEX

Allahabad Anglo-Indian Leader's Communal Unity Move

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

A happy move for communal-unity and harmony among the Anglo-Indians Domiciled Europeans and Indians, was inaugurated by Mr. F. W. Corbett, Superintendent, Central Government Telegraph Office Allahabad, speaking at an "At Home." Given by the Anglo-Indian members of the Telegraph Club to their Indian Colleagues of office.

It was a unique event in the History of the Government of India Telegraphs. Several respectable Indians outside the office also were invited.

Mr. Corbett stressed the need for a better understanding between the Indians and the Anglo-Indians, and appealed to them to eradicate their mutual distrust and suspicion He also appealed for communal unity between the Hindus and the Muslims.

SONS OF INDIA.

Mr. C. McNamara, Secretary of the Club, speaking, referred the members his community as sons of India, and asked them to cultivate special friendship with the Indians.

Mr. O. B. Lall and Mr. K. D. Banerji, on behalf of the Indian Club, thanked Mr. Corbett and the Anglo-Indian colleagues for this laudable move.

Mr. T. S. Sinha, on behalf of the Press representatives expressed his delight at the lead given by Mr. Corbett. He hoped, if the advice given by Mr Corbett was followed by the Anglo-Indians, India would be one step nearer Swaraj. Besides, their interests would be safeguarded more effectively, if they identified themselves with the Indians

Mr. Larivere, Vice-President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Europeans' Association, Allahabad, welcomed the move. He deprecated the superiority complex noticeable among some members of his community, and advised them to give up racial discrimination in the Postal Department which was represented by Mr. Kelly, Post Master, Allahabad.

SHAHIDGUNJ SATYAGRAHA TO CONTINUE

Government Must Clear Its Position, Demands Dictator

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

Negotiations for suspending the civil disobedience in connection with the Shahidganj affairs have fallen through.

Mr. Mazhar Ali, "dictator" is of opinion that unless Government clears its position through a communique vis-a-vis the Shahidganj affairs, he is not prepared to call off Satyagraha.

The Working Committee of Majlis Ahrar, which met last evening and continued till after midnight, has agreed with Mr. Mazhar Ali and resolved to continue the agitation as before."—United Press.

LORD SAMUEL MEETS SARAT BOSE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Lord Herbert Samuel, who is on a study tour of India and arrived in Calcutta a few days ago, called on Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Congress Assembly Party, at Woodburn Park shortly after his return from Bombay, this morning. The interview lasted for full one hour.

The "United Press" understands that discussion centred round the Indian political situation, the working of the Congress Ministries and the Federation and also the situation in Bengal.

It is also understood before leaving for Europe towards the end of February, Lord Samuel will try to attend the open session of the Congress at Haripura and meet all Congress leaders there.—United Press.

RELIEF FOR FAMINE STRICKEN BHILS

(From A Correspondent)

Some time back a deputation of Bhil Seva Mandal headed by Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant, M.L.A., had placed before the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, the demands for remission of last year's revenue in the famine stricken area of Dohad and Jhalod etc.

As the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai had personally seen the condition of the Bhils in that area it is now reliably understood that the said demand of the deputation has been accepted.

Order for the same will be shortly issued.

Distinction Between Literacy & Education

"Adults Should Be Taught What They Want"

INTRODUCE PRINCIPLE OF FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION FOR THEM, SAYS DR. BOVET.

A fervent appeal to the public to recruit themselves in the great Army to fight the evil of illiteracy, was made by the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, who presided at a public meeting held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday evening, when Dr. Pierre Bovet, of Geneva, delivered a highly instructive lecture on the "Fight against Illiteracy."

Dr. Bovet emphasised the distinction between Literacy and Education, and considered it essential that confusion on these two should be avoided.

Pointing out how the religious, civic and the economic motives had provided an incentive for the spread of literacy among the people during the 16th, 18th and the 20th centuries, Dr. Bovet felt that in India these three motives were present now, and, therefore there was sufficient incentive for the spread of education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kher welcoming the distinguished guests said that Dr. Bovet at the time of the visit of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, to Switzerland, interpreted them to his countrymen .He was aware of Dr. Bovet's feelings of reverence and respect for the Greatest Man of the World.

Dr. Bovet, in the course of his lecture, observed that the fight against Illiteracy had been waged in several countries such as Russia, Turkey, Spain and Mexico with remarkable success. From the events in those countries he thought some suggestions could be made, which might be found useful to this country.

Fight against Illiteracy implied its removal, firstly, through Compulsory Primary Education. But the fact of sending children to school was no guarantee that illiteracy had been removed, as there was likely to be enormous waste.

Secondly, it could be carried out by means of Adult Education. He would take the word Illiteracy in its narrow sense of lack of knowledge of the Three R's.

The fight against Illiteracy required quite a number of preparatory measures. For instance, in some parts of Russia the language spoken had no script, and, therefore, the people speaking that language had no chance of learning how to read and write. They had every excuse; to remain illiterate. The first step taken was to devise a suitable alphabet for the script of that language. And this was one of the remarkable achievements of Russia in devising scripts to different languages spoken in different parts of the country.

In other countries, the script was so difficult that it was impossible to use that script to spell the names. Turkey, for example, had adopted a reformed Script, and within three or four years, literacy had mounted upto 85 per cent. from 50 per cent.

In other countries, such as Spain and Mexico, no such difficulties, however, were found. But everywhere they had to conceive and find out better methods of initiating Reading and Writing.

As far as the spread of Literacy in India was concerned, the speaker expressed the view that the Mogha School was doing good work.

PROVISION OF READING MATTER

After making efforts towards the spread of literacy, they had to solve another problem of providing suitable reading matter to the "new literates". The matter related to the needs, the requirements, the aspirations of the people. Circulating libraries of books of this nature came into existence

When it was a question of providing suitable newspapers, books, magazines, to the "new literates", the question might arise, why should there be literacy at all?

If they looked at the history of Education, they found in the West that three great motives characterised the three great epochs when education made great progress, through the resolution of the people to fight Illiteracy in the 16th, the 18th and the 20th centuries.

In the 16th century, Reformation marked a great advance in Literacy. The motive was religious. People thought that literacy gave them access to the Bible, to the sources of spiritual and religious inspiration. This religious motive was again and again very potent in giving impetus to the spread of education.

FRENCH REVOLUTION AND AFTER

In the 18th Century, one could refer to the history of the French Revolution and the history of Poland. The motive that gave incentive to education was the civic motive. The gospel of those times was that Men had the same rights in a State. Having the same rights, the man had the desire to use them and make laws, and for this purpose he wanted Literacy.

In the 20th century, the fight against Illiteracy would be considered as based on the economic motives. The speaker pointed out how the workers (as shown in a speech delivered by an Indian labour leader) wanted literacy to organise themselves better, to organise their Trade Unions, and their Co-operative Societies.

These three motives, namely, the religious motives, the civic motives and the economic motives, were capable of being combined. At present all the three motives were at work in India.

The Harijan movement provided the religious motive. There was no need to stress the tremendous impetus given by the civic motive to literacy campaign. And they were all well aware of the part played by the economic motive in the spread of education.

DEMOCRACY AND LITERACY

The speaker next stressed that Democracy and Literacy were intimately connected. One could find in the great nations, that the great days which marked the political emancipation of those countries also marked the period of great progress of education and literacy.

"In India, 1937 would be considered a great date not only in the history of Democracy, but a

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 2)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

ANY OF THAT BUCKSHOT GET YOU, DONAVAN?
NOPE---YOU TRIPPED ME WITH THAT CANE JUST IN TIME---MAN, I COULD FEEL THAT FLYING LEAD PARTING MY HAIR!
HERE'S THE THREAD THAT ACTED AS A TRIGGER RELEASE--
YEAH, BUT WHERE'S TH' GUN?---THAT SHOT CAME FROM UP THERE---
THERE'S POWDER BURNS HERE ALL RIGHT---BUT NO GUN---
NO?--JUST YANK OPEN THAT TOP DRAWER, DONAVAN
JUMPIN' BLUE BLAZES!
VERY TRICKY!---AS SOON AS WE HIT THE CORD, THE GUN WENT OFF--THE RECOIL RELEASED THIS SPRING, THE FRONT FLIES UP---AND EVERYTHING'S JUST AS IT WAS BEFORE--- EXCEPT FOR US!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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